



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND HEADQUARTERS
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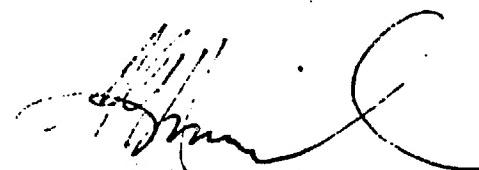
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Subj: NAVAL INTELLIGENCE ANNUAL HISTORY PROGRAM

Ref: (a) CNO ltr OP-009E/4U445144 of 31 Dec 84

Encl: (1) 1984 Annual History Report for the Headquarters Naval Security Group Command

1. As requested by reference (a), enclosure (1) is forwarded.



G. G. HENRIKSEN
By direction



HEADQUARTERS

UNITED STATES NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

ANNUAL HISTORY REPORT: 1984

PREPARED BY:

HISTORIAN, NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR SECURITY
MAY 25, 1985

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SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (U)

1.1 (U) MISSION

1.1.1 (U) On 1 July 1968, the Naval Security Group Command (NAVSECGRU) was established as an echelon 2 Command, to provide support to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) in the related fields of signals exploitation and signals security. In addition to the Headquarters and assigned shore activities (TABLE 1), it is composed of elements located throughout the U.S. Naval Operating Forces and Shore Establishments (TABLE 2), and the Navy Courier Service (TABLE 3).

1.1.2 (U) The command and support responsibility for the NAVSECGRU have been delegated by the CNO to the Commander, Naval Security Group Command (COMNAVSECGRU). The mission of the COMNAVSECGRU is defined in OPNAV Instruction 5450.191 (H-1):

To perform cryptologic and related functions; to provide operate and maintain an adequate Naval Security Group; to approve requirements for the use of existing Naval Security Group capabilities and resources; to coordinate the execution of approved cryptologic programs; and to exercise command authority over, and be responsible for the primary support of the shore activities of the Naval Security Group as a Naval service-wide system, and such other activities and resources as may be assigned.

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(U) The instruction furthermore specifies the functions which are essential to the accomplishment of this mission. These functions include:

- Cryptologic Operations in support of OPNAV and the National Security Agency (NSA)
- Professional and Technical Advice and Support to the CNO and Fleet Commanders-in-Chief
- The conduct of Signals Intelligence Operations, including communications and electronic intelligence (COMINT and ELINT respectively)
- Maintenance of Signals Security (including Communications and Electronic Security)
- Operations Security, including policy, planning, training, and education
- The Management of Electronic Warfare Programs, and Operations Technical Guidance and Support
- The application of Electronic Cover and Deception to Naval Operations Programs
- The Management of the Navy HFDF and other electromagnetic wave Direction Finding
- The Recruitment, Training, and Evaluation of Navy Cryptologic Personnel

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- (U) - The provision of Professional and Technical support to the U.S. Marine Corps in its conduct of Cryptologic Activities
- Direction and Management of the Naval Reserve Security Group within the framework of the existing Naval Reserve Organization
- Planning and Management of the Consolidated Cryptologic Program, the Communications Security Resources Program, and in part, the Cryptologic Direct Support Program
- The Development, Evaluation, Maintenance and Support of NAVSECGRU, Navy, Joint, and Combined Strategic Plans
- Command and Primary Support of Assigned Shore Activities
- The provision of Personnel, Physical, and Information Security throughout the Command
- The provision of Automated Data Processing Support for Naval Cryptology
- The Supervision of the Naval Communications Security Material System
- The Inspection and Investigation of NAVSECGRU and other DOD elements as directed, to determine readiness and efficiency

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- (U) - Staffing and Management of the Navy Element of the Armed Forces Courier System
- Research and Development of Cryptologic and Related Systems (with the exception of cryptographic equipment), including coordination with NSA, DOD elements and civilian contractors
- Material and Logistics Support of NAVSECGRU, and Navy Elements of the NSA/Central Security Service (CSS).

(U) In 1979, the COMNAVSECGRU was designated as the Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence (Plans), OP-009C. As OP-009C, the COMNAVSECGRU is responsible for providing cryptologic support for operational commanders, and ensuring that Naval cryptologic systems are compatible with Naval Communications systems. The COMNAVSECGRU is also the Commander of the Navy element of the Central Security Service (CSS), which operates Navy shore-based SIGINT intercept sites.

(U) The three NAVSECGRU Area Directors (TABLE 1) act as representatives of COMNAVSECGRU for cryptologic matters. Attached to fleet commands in Norfolk, Pearl Harbor and London, the Directors perform cryptologic and related tasks as assigned by OPNAV Instruction 02501.5E. As Cryptologic Captains (1610 designator), the area directors are in charge of the NAVSECGRU

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(U) detachments assigned the fleet commanders. The area directors also represent COMNAVSECGRU in matters where NAVSECGRU works closely with the operating forces or with other branches of the shore establishment. Area directors also represented COMNAVSECGRU in NSA/CSS matters.

1.1.2 (U) The Headquarters, Naval Security Group Command (HONAVSECGRU) supports the COMNAVSECGRU in accomplishing the assigned mission and operates as staff for the Commander. It exercises executive and managerial responsibilities for all Navy cryptologic matters, and supports U. S. Naval cryptologic elements throughout the world. It works with NSA, the Department of Defense (DOD), and other federal agencies on a variety of cryptologic and related matters.

1.2 (U) 1984: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

1.2.1 (U) From the standpoint of the Assistant Commanders and Special Assistants, 1984 was a year of achievement for the HONAVSECGRU. In spite of difficulties due to budgetary and manpower shortages experienced by some Departments, individual functions were successfully performed, assuring overall mission success.

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1.2.2 (U) Important organizational changes helped to stimulate efficiency in HONAVSECGRU. Effective 24 October 1984, the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group Command (ACNSG) were separated from those of the Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Ft. Meade. Within the Office of the Assistant for Plans, Programs, Budget and Resources Management (GD), the functions of the Investments Division (GD5) and the Operations Division (GD6) were merged to create the Budget Division (GD5). On 1 September 1984, the Director of the Security Division (G12) became the Special Assistant for Security (GH). Subsequently, G10 was redesignated as the Assistant Commander for Personnel and Training.

1.2.3 (U) Changes were not confined to the HONAVSECGRU itself. There was a major restructuring of Naval Reserve Security Group Units, reducing the total number from 108 to 83. This consolidation facilitated the management of both units and missions.

1.2.4 (U) In the field, Naval Security Group Detachment Kamisseyva was upgraded to an activity on 23 May 1984.

1.2.5 (U) Another important factor in the successful completion of HONAVSECGRU's 1984 mission was the effective use of

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(U) financial resources. Rear Admiral _____ participated b2
in the Congressional Budget Hearings held on 1 March 1984.
Beginning 11 July 1984 and ending 5 October 1984, a pre-audit
survey was conducted by the Naval Audit Service of the finance,
personnel and equipment administrative functions of the
NAVSECGRU and selected NAVSECGRU activities. The survey
indicated that NAVSECGRU Headquarters and field sites visited
properly administered their resources. Thus, an in-depth audit
of those functions was not warranted. On 22 October 1984, the
Auditor General of the Navy, Mr. _____ b2
COMNAVSECGRU to personally thank the Command for the cooperation
and courtesies extended to the auditors of the Naval Audit
Service who had conducted the pre-audit survey. At that time he
provided a general debrief of the survey.

HONAVSECGRU HIGHLIGHTS OF 1984

1.2.6 (U) During 1984 there was a 30% reduction in the
number of security violations at HONAVSECGRU.

1.2.7 (U) No formal complaints of discrimination were
filed during 1984, a fact which has been attributed to
outstanding EEO counseling.

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1.2.8 (U) On 10 December, the Cryptologic Training Support Office (G1E2) was officially opened with RADM McDowell cutting the ribbon. The CTSO was established to provide training media in support of NAVSECGRU field requirements.

1.2.9 [REDACTED] On 22 June 1984, an office automation contract for HQNAVSECGRU and its field sites was awarded to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] for a total amount of [REDACTED]. This contract has been providing new word processing capabilities.

1.2.10 (U) COMNAVSECGRU has received increased funding (approximately \$3.6M) from the CCF program through several initiatives which are enhancing COMNAVSECGRU's capabilities in word processing, data management, and secure voice by:

- (U) Obtaining financial resources for projected growth in acquisition management/maintenance of computer systems software (S/W) in NAVSECGRU cryptologic operations.

- (U) Providing contract software development personnel to perform project management and technical functions of software development (systems analysis, programming and logic coding, program testing, system implementation and conversion).

- (U) Obtaining hardware and software improvements at Headquarters necessary to meet needs for new

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(U) capacity/operating demands of an interactive environment by increasing security and records control.

- (U) Procuring micro computer system workstations to automate functions presently performed manually both in the field and at Headquarters to enhance mission efficiency and effectiveness. This initiative places automated intelligent work stations at strategic locations within each activity that performs data (information) collection, processing, distribution and storage functions of SI support. It will also provide worldwide interchange, updating, utilization and disposition of business data between the Headquarters and field sites for administrative support. Emphasis is placed on the use of common multi-use software throughout NAVSECGRU.

- (U) Procuring, installing, and providing Lite Cycle Support for modern digital secure telephone switching equipment and telephones to replace obsolete, failure-prone equipment and/or provides where none now exists at 23 NAVSECGRU sites where service is essential to efficient coordination of time-sensitive operations/other classified actions.

1.2.11 (U) The COMNAVSECGRU selected Naval Security Group Activity Edzell, Scotland to represent the U. S. Navy in the 1984 Travis Trophy competition. This NSA hosted competition annually

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(U) selects the unit which has made the most significant cryptologic contribution to the U. S. SIGINT system in competition between all the services; USA, USN, USAF and DIA. NSGSA Edzell won the 1984 Travis Trophy.

1.2.12 (U) NAVSECGRUACT Naples received the Outstanding Unit Certificate of Merit for 1984 from the Association of Old Crows for "Outstanding" performance in support of the multi-national peace keeping force during the Lebanon crisis.

1.2.13



1.2.14

■ Reactivation of the USS SPHINX (ARL-24). The
USS SPHINX (ARL-24) began procedures for reactivation on 1
October 1984.

The USS

SPHINX is due to be operational 4 October 1985.

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(U) TABLE 1: ASSIGNED SHORE ACTIVITIES

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITIES (NAVSECGRUACT)

Adak, Alaska
Anchorage, Alaska
Athens, Greece
Augsburg, Federal Republic of Germany
Charleston, South Carolina
Edzell, Scotland
Fort Meade, Maryland
Galeta Island, Panama
Groton, Connecticut
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Hanza, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan
Homestead, Florida
Kamiseya, Japan
Keflavik, Iceland
Key West, Florida
Kunia, Hawaii
Misawa, Japan
Naples, Italy
Northwest, Virginia
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Clark AFB, Philippines
Pyeongtaek, Republic of Korea
Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico
San Vito dei Normanni, Italy
Skaggs Island, California
Terceira Island, Azores, Portugal
Winter Harbor, Maine

b1

Director Communications Material System, Washington, DC

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP DETACHMENTS (NAVSECGRUDET)

Atsugi, Japan
Barbers Point, Hawaii
Brunswick, Maine
Crane, Indiana
London, Britain
Mayport, Florida
Monterey, California

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Norfolk, Virginia
Subic Bay, Philippines
Sugar Grove, West Virginia
Yokosuka, Japan
NAVCURRSUFFGRU Rota, Spain

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP DEPARTMENTS (NAVSECGRUDEFT) LOCATED AT:

NAVCAM EASTFAC Honolulu, Hawaii
NAVCAM WESTFAC Guam, Mariana Islands
NAVCOMMSTA Diego Garcia, Chagos Archipelago, BIOT
San Diego, California
Spain, Rota

ASSISTANT COMMANDERS/AREA DIRECTORS

ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU (ACNSG), Ft. Meade, Maryland
DIRNAVSECGRUEUR, London
DIRNAVSECGRULANT, Norfolk, Virginia
DIRNAVSECGRUFAC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

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(U) TABLE 2: NAVSECGRU ELEMENTS LOCATED
WITHIN U.S. NAVAL OPERATING FORCES AND SHORE
ESTABLISHMENTS

MAJOR STAFF DIVISIONS AFLOAT

NAVSECGRUDIV, Staff COMSECONDFLT
NAVSECGRUDIV, Staff COMTH1RDFLT
NAVSECGRUDIV, Staff COMSIXTHFLT
NAVSECGRUDIV, Staff COMSEVENTHFLT
NAVSECGRUDIV, Staff COMIDEASTFOR
NAVSECGRUDIV, Staff COMCRUDESFORSEVENTHFLT (CTF 75)

COMBATANTS AFLOAT

NAVSECGRUDIV, USS MIDWAY (CV 41)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS CORAL SEA (CV 43)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS SARATOGA (CV 60)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS RANGER (CV 61)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS KITTY HAWK (CV 63)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS CONSTELLATION (CV 64)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS AMERICA (CV 66)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS JOHN F. KENNEDY (CV 67)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS NIMITZ (CVN 68)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (CVN 69)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS CARL VINSON (CVN 70)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS JOUETT (CG 29)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS WILLIAM H. STANDLEY (CG 32)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS FOX (CG 33)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS BIDDLE (CG 34)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS TICONDEROGA (CG 47)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS LONG BEACH (CGN 9)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS TRUXTUN (CGN 35)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS CALIFORNIA (CGN 36)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS TEXAS (CGN 39)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS MISSISSIPPI (CGN 40)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS OLDENDORF (DD 472)
NAVSECGRUDIV, USS SPRUANCE (DD 963)

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NAVSECBRUDIV, USS PETERSON (DD 569)
NAVSECBRUDIV, USS CARON (DD 970)
NAVSECBRUDIV, USS MERRILL (DD 976)
NAVSECBRUDIV, USS JOHN RODGERS (DD 983)
NAVSECBRUDIV, USS DEYD (DD 589)
NAVSECBRUDIV, USS INGERSOLL (DD 990)
NAVSECBRUDIV, USS FIFE (DD 991)

SQUADRONS

NAVSECBRUDIV, FAIRECONRON ONE Guam
NAVSECBRUDIV, FAIRECONRON TWO Rota

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

CNTECHTRA (Code N34)
NAVTECHTRACEN Pensacola
NAVTECHTRACENDET Fort Devens
NAVTECHTRACENDET Goodfellow AFB
NAVEDTRAPRODEVCORDIV Pensacola

FIELD OFFICES

NAVSECGRU FO, RTC Great Lakes
NAVSECGRU FO, RTC Orlando
NAVSECGRU FO, Pensacola
NAVSECGRU FO, RTC San Diego

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TABLE 3: THE NAVAL COURIER SERVICE

NAVAL COURIER SERVICE

DIRNAVCURSERV
NAVCURSERVDET Adak
NAVCURSERVDET Boston
NAVCURSERVDET Guam
NAVCURSERVDET Honolulu
NAVCURSERVDET Jacksonville
NAVCURSERVDET Los Angeles
NAVCURSERVDET Mildenhall
NAVCURSERVDET Naples
NAVCURSERVDET Norfolk
NAVCURSERVDET Rota
NAVCURSERVDET San Diego
NAVCURSERVDET Sigonella
NAVCURSERVDET Subic Bay

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SECTION 2

HONAVSECGRU: COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION (U)

2.1 (U) DIVISIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

2.1.1 (U) The COMNAVSECGRU is designated by the letter "G." an historical reference to "OF-20-G," the former "Code and Signal Section" of the Office of Naval Communications. The Executive Assistant of the COMNAVSECGRU is designated GA.

2.1.2 (U) The Deputy Commander, Naval Security Group Command (GB), is the executive and principal advisor and assistant to COMNAVSECGRU. Functions included the implementation of the policies of the COMNAVSECGRU, and the coordination of the component elements of the HONAVSECGRU in order to insure the accomplishment of the mission.

:

2.1.3 (U) GBA is the Assistant to GB for Headquarters Administrative Support. The primary functions of GBA during 1984 were: to assist the Deputy Commander in organizing, planning and controlling Headquarters' administrative matters; to assist the Deputy Commander in the consideration of administrative problems pertaining to Headquarters; to perform liaison with and provide

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(U) administrative support to Staff Assistants where necessary; to formulate and execute the Headquarters operating budget; to perform civilian personnel liaison; and to act as the central control point for forms management.

2.1.4 (U) GD designates the Office of the Assistant for Plans, Programs, Budget, and Resources Management/Comptroller for Calendar Year 1984. The primary function of GD for 1984 was to act as principal advisor to and executive for the COMNAVSECGRU in the formulation and implementation of NAVSECGRU plans, programs, budget and resources management and comptroller matters.

2.1.5 (U) The mission of the Force Master Chief (GM) is to function as the principal enlisted advisor to the COMNAVSECGRU, bringing to the Commander's attention existing or potential situations, procedures and practices which affect the welfare, morale, job satisfaction and utilization of the command's enlisted personnel and their dependents.

2.1.6 (U) GF is the designator for the Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group Command (ACNSG). Effective 24 October 1984, the duties and responsibilities of the ASNSG were separated from

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(U) those of the Commanding Officer, NAVSECGRUACT, Fort Meade. The ACNSG is responsible for representing the COMNAVSECGRU to the NSA/CSS. Functions for 1984 included the following:

- to advise the COMNAVSECGRU as to current and future NSA/CSS plans, policies and programs which impacted upon naval cryptologic operations and resources
- to conduct liaison with the DIRNSA/CH CSS and assist in the evaluation of NAVSECGRU Field Stations (participate in the Field Assistance Program)
- to provide services, including the coordination of visit scheduling for NAVSECGRU personnel visiting NSA/CSS
- to serve as focal point for NAVSECGRU CSSA requirements and coordinate with NSA/CSS provision of technical information
- to coordinate and participate with Assistant Commanders and Staff Assistants in the formulation of plans and programs.

E.1.7 (U) GH is the Special Assistant for Security to the COMNAVSECGRU. GH assists the COMNAVSECGRU in the development, organization, and execution of NAVSECGRU security programs, including: information security, personnel security, physical security, and security education.

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2.1.8 (U) The primary mission of GI, the Inspector General, for 1984 was to inspect, investigate, or inquire into any and all matters of importance to the COMNAVSECGRU, with particular emphasis on readiness including but not limited to; effectiveness, efficiency, economy and safety, personnel discipline, morale, welfare, and management practices, command relationships and organizational structure.

2.1.9 (U) The Marine Corps Assistant to the COMNAVSECGRU (GM), acts as principal staff advisor and assistant on cryptological matters concerning the Marine Corps on an additional duty basis. GM is the Commanding Officer of the Marine Support Battalion, which provides Marine Corps augmentation to the NAVSECGRU. This is accomplished through letter companies which are located at NAVSECGRU Command elements worldwide.

2.1.10 (U) There are three Associate Technical Directors for: Operations Systems Analysis (GP), Threat Assessment (GQ), and Data Automation (GZ).

2.1.11 (U) The Assistant Commander for Reserve Plans and Readiness is designated as GR. The primary mission of GR for

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(U) 1984 was to advise and assist the COMNAVSECGRU in matters concerning the Naval Reserve Security Group (NAVRESECGRU) plans, policies, programs, and training objectives, and to achieve a high state of readiness.

2.1.12 (U) The Assistant Commander for Personnel and Training (G10) assists and advises the COMNAVSECGRU in matters of personnel management and training. Functional responsibilities for 1984 included:

- The formulation of personnel and training policy for the NAVSECGRU
- Liaison with representatives of other DOD and government organizations in matters involving personnel and training
- Representation of the COMNAVSECGRU on boards and committees, and at conferences in personnel and training matters
- Management of the NAVSECGRU Automated Personnel Information Management System
- Planning for the career development and training of cryptologic officers and enlisted personnel in the Navy
- Administration of NAVSECGRU special training programs
- Coordination of arrangements for special operational training and forward area training for Marine Corps cryptologic personnel

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- (U) - Development and coordination of policies, plans and procedures to improve manpower control, distribution utilization and productivity improvements
- Collaboration with commands, bureaus, and offices concerned to ensure the adequacy and availability of personnel
- Management of Human Resource Management Support System Programs, including Equal Opportunity, Race Relations, Drug Abuse Control and Alcoholism Prevention.

2.1.13 (U) G30 is the Office of the Assistant Commander for Telecommunications and Automated Data Systems. The primary functions for 1984 were designated by G30 elements G31 (the Director of Current Operations) and G32 (the Director of Configuration), respectively:

- To serve as the functional sponsor for cryptologic telecommunications and automated data systems, which are under the cognizance of the NAVSECGRU, and ensure the continuing effectiveness and readiness of these systems; assess and validate communication and data system requirements within the context of current operational capabilities.
- To act as the software configuration manager for these telecommunications and automated data systems in which the

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(U) NAVSECGRU has support responsibility: to act as a central focal point for systems security matters; to maximize interoperability of systems through standardization; to review proposed policy and procedures under the purview of the COMNAVSECGRU and to ensure compliance with higher authority directives.

2.1.14 (U) G40 designates the Assistant Commander for Logistics and Material. The mission of G40 is: To assist and advise COMNAVSECGRU in the timely provision, evaluation and support of equipment, material and facilities to meet requirements for the operation of the NAVSECGRU shore elements. Under this requirement the department has two special assistants and three divisions: G40P Assistant for Planning and Programming to assist and advise the Assistant Commander in formulating and executing the Planning, Programming and Budgeting Program; G40I Assistant for Integrated Logistics support in matters pertaining to ILS and Maintenance Manpower; G41 Logistics/Maintenance and Equipment Control Division to perform matters pertaining to supply and maintenance functions relating to the NAVSECGRU; G43 Facilities Readiness Division to perform facilities management and Safety and Occupational Health functions required by

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(U) COMNAVSECGRU as a major claimant and an Echelon Two Commander, including planning and programming facilities construction and public works management and staff civil engineer functions; G44 Shore Equipment Installation and Planning Division to execute responsibilities in the planning for and implementation of shore electronic equipment installation requirements worldwide within the Command and to maintain space allocation and systems configuration control at all NAVSECGRU shore sites.

2.1.15 (U) The Assistant Commander for Special Operations is designated by G50. It is composed of three divisions G51, G52, and G54.

[REDACTED] The mission of G51, the Cryptologic Systems Management Division, is to advise and assist the Assistant Commander for Special Operations in managing cryptologic operations ashore and afloat, in order to ensure timely and effective response to Navy and National tasking. The division is organized into four branches/sections. The Resources Branch focuses on day to day operation of NAVSECGRU field stations and mobile cryptologic systems, and is subdivided into sections dealing with Pacific, European, and CONUS/Caribbean issues. The



Requirements Branch deals with long term projects and programs, and is focused on future ashore and afloat cryptographic systems which have worldwide application. The Direct Support Resources Section is concerned solely with management of the personnel and equipment resources of a specific compartmented Navy program. The Battle Group Passive Horizon Extension System (BGFHES) Operational Review Team (BORT) works closely with the Naval Electronics Systems Command to ensure that development of the BGFHES system follows a path which will maximize its utility to the Battle Group Commander.

(U) The 1984 mission of the Ocean Surveillance Systems Division (G53) was to advise and assist G50 in managing the Navy High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) system to ensure effective HFDF to ocean surveillance programs and in satisfaction of other emitter location requirements.

(U) The primary mission of the Special Technology Division (G54) was to advise and assist G50 concerning the operational readiness, support, and performance of the CLASSIC WIZARD system, including the management of the five CLASSIC WIZARD Regional Reporting Centers.

2.1.16 (U) G60 is the Assistant Commander for Signals Security. The mission for 1984 included: support to the Navy



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(U) Operations Security (OPSEC) and Operations Deception (OPDE), programs; collection and analysis of Navy electromagnetic emissions; assessment of the status of Signals Security within the Navy; application of Signals Security data to eliminate possible vulnerabilities in Navy electronic systems; and Signals Security resource management. G6O and a staff of seven officers, twenty enlisted personnel and ten civilians carry out the mission and functions of G6O. The department is organized into a front office and five divisions. The functions of the divisions are: G61 - Cryptologic Security; G62 - Signals Security Operations; G63 - Vulnerability Assessment; G64 - Plans/Programs and Resources Management; and G65 - TEMFEST Management.

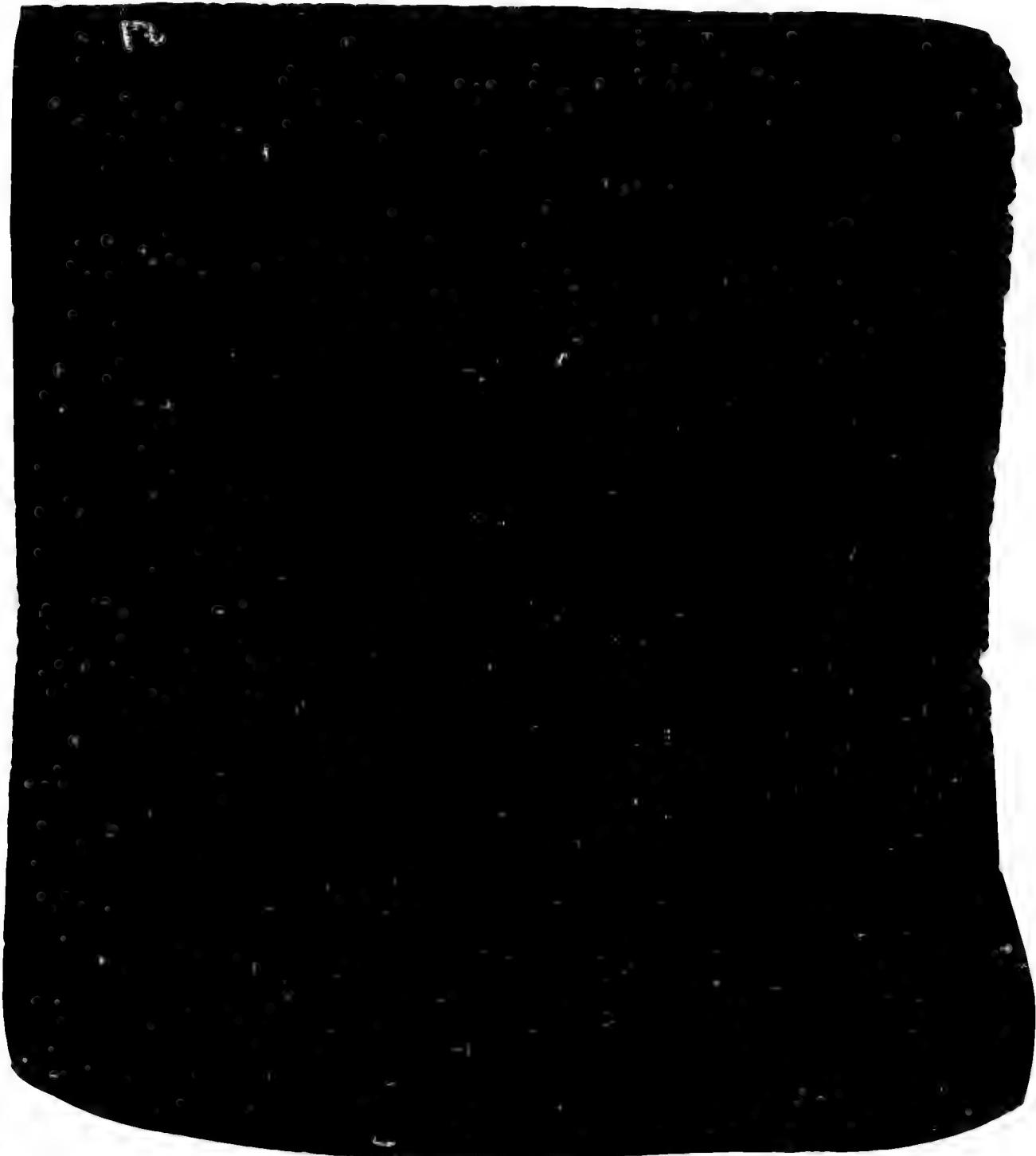
2.1.17 (U) The Office of the Assistant Commander for Technical Development is designated as G6O. The primary mission for 1984 was to assist and advise the COMNAVSECGRU in the formulation of mid and long-range technical objectives, development and coordination of concepts, separation and staffing of formal research and the development of requirements as necessary and the liaison and coordination pertaining to all cryptologic R&D (less cryptographic) programs sponsored by the COMNAVSECGRU or having NAVSECGRU participation.

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2.2 (U) MCNAVSSECOMRUS PERSONNEL (ASSISTANT COMMANDERS,
THEIR DEPUTIES AND DIVISION HEADS)

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2.3 (U) ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES WITHIN THE HEADQUARTERS
NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

2.3.1 (U) On 24 October 1984, the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group Command were separated from those of the Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Fort Meade.

[REDACTED] As part of a realignment of overall Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group (ACNSG), the Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Ft. Meade, MD assumed responsibility for [REDACTED]

2.3.2 (U) Within the Office of the Assistant for Plans, Programs, Budget, and Resources Management (GD), the functions of the Investments Division (GDS) and the Operations (OPMN) Division (GDe) were merged to create the Budget Division (GDS).

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2.3.3 (U) OPNAVNOTE 5450 of 1 June 1984 announced that the Secretary of the Navy had approved the establishment of the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kamiseya, Japan as of 23 May 1984 (see Section 10.2.1).

SOURCE: GD

2.3.4 (U) With the approval by SECNAV for the establishment of U.S. NAVSECGRUACT Kamiseya on 23 May 1984, authorization was given by the Chief of Naval Operations by CNO ltr Ser 05B2E3/4U309628 of 1 June 1984 to disestablish the U.S. NAVSECGRUDET Kamiseya (see Section 10.2.2). This was accomplished by NAVSECGRUNOTE 5450 of 14 June 1984 (see Section 10.2.3).

SOURCE: GD

2.3.5 (U) On 1 September 1984, the Director of the Security Division (G12) in the Office of the Assistant Commander for Administration, Personnel and Security (G10), became the Special Assistant for Security (G11).

2.3.6 (U) Within the Office of the Assistant Commander for Reserve Plans and Readiness there was a major restructuring of

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(U) the NAVRESSEDCRU units. The number of units was reduced from 108 to 85. This was done to consolidate understrength units and facilitate the management of units and missions. At the end of 1984, there were 431 officers and 1,975 enlisted reserve personnel onboard. A list of Regional Active Duty Cryptologic Officers (RADCO's) and Naval Reserve Security Group Units prior to restructuring is found in Section 10.3.)

2.3.7 (U) On 1 September 1984, the Assistant Commander for Administration, Personnel and Security (G10) was redesignated as the Assistant Commander for Personnel and Training.

2.4 (U) ORGANIZATION CHARTS: HEADQUARTERS, NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND 1984

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2.5 (U) KEY MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES AND ISSUES: b:
HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

2.5.1 (U) GBA fulfilled its basic mission by placing increased emphasis on customer service to include same day service, and by ensuring total administrative support to GE. Matters of routine importance included keeping abreast of changes in administrative policy, disseminating those changes to the departments, and maintaining a smooth flow of paperwork. Emphasis is on customer satisfaction. Problems were created by manning shortfalls due to resources employed out of GBA to other commands (Pentagon/White House).

2.5.2 (U) During 1984, GE spent 120 days TAD visiting MSG field activities, ashore and afloat. He conducted briefings on the status of issues of concern to enlisted personnel. GE's primary goal was to enhance enlisted job satisfaction, promote good order and discipline, and to improve the "quality of life" in general for enlisted personnel and their families. Enlisted reenlistment results and retention data for FY84 are to be found in Section 10.4.1.3 and Section 10.4.4 respectively.

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2.5.3 (U) The Personnel Security Division of GH processed 3185 applicants into the NAVSECGRU. In addition, it processed 1622 access review cases and 2000 SBl-FR's, a total of 3622 cases.

(U) There was a total of 241 ineligible decisions. There were 39 appeals which resulted in 17 reversals. Of the 17 reversals, one individual was subsequently declared ineligible a second time. The breakdown of ineligible decisions by cause is as follows:

Drugs/alcohol	48.1%	+3.8% from 1983
Suitability	35.3%	+3.0% from 1983
Medical	7.1%	-1.6% from 1983
Financial	5.8%	+1.6% from 1983
Foreign National	2.5%	-3.5% from 1983
Criminal/misconduct	.8%	-2.9% from 1983
Security	.4%	- .6% from 1983

(U) The new ONI courier card system was implemented within the NAVSECGRU COM. The new system requires accountability of more than 2500 cards.

(U) There were a 30 per cent reduction in the number of security violations at the HQ during 1984.

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(U) Physical security installations continued throughout 1984:

a. Joint Services Interior Intrusion Detection System (JSIIDS) were installed at NSGA/D's Groton, Adak, and Sugar Grove. This program is now 90% complete.

b. Remote Sensor System for Physical Security (RSSPS) installations began at NSGA/D's Galena Island and Northwest. Work started in the fall of 1984 and progressed smoothly throughout the year.

c. Bullet proof clothing and briefcases were provided to NSGA Athens for protection against terrorists.

d. GH3 served as the Navy Alternate to the DCI Physical Security sub-committee of the DCI Security Committee. GH3 physical security personnel attended the week-long working group seminars for SCI facilities.

C.5.4 (U) GK conducted 20 command inspections at 20 NAVSECGRU elements during 1984 (TABLE 4). GK visited NAVSECGRUACT Galena Island 26-29 June 1984. GK and GKB visited NAVSECGRUACT Key West 3-7 December 1984 in response to Hotline case C-125-84.

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T A B L E 4

COMMAND INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED DURING CY 1984 BY GK

NAVSECSTA	23 Jan - 08 Feb 84
DCMS	06-09 Mar 84
NAVCURSERVDET Los Angeles	19 Mar 84
NAVSECCGRUDEPT, NAVCOMMSTA San Diego	20-23 Mar 84
NAVSECCGRUDEPT, NAVCAMS EASTPAC Wahiawa	26-29 Mar 84
NAVSECCRUACT Pearl Harbor	30 Mar - 04 Apr 84
NAVCURSERVDET Honolulu	02 Apr 84
NAVSECCRUACT Kunia	05-09 Apr 84
NAVSECCRUACT Fort Meade	30 Apr - 03 May 84
NAVSECCRUDET Sugar Grove	14-17 May 84
NAVSECCRUACT Anchorage	11-13 Jul 84
NAVSECCRUACT Adak	16-23 Jul 84
NAVSECCRUACT Skaggs Island	25-31 Jul 84
NAVSECCRUDET Monterey	01-03 Aug 84
NAVSECCGRUDEPT NAVCAMS WESTPAC Guam	17-23 Oct 84
NAVCURSERVDET Guam	19 Oct 84
NAVSECCGRUDEPT NAVCOMMSTA Diego Garcia	25-28 Oct 84
NAVSECCRUACT Philippines/NAVSECCRUDET Subic	11 Oct - 08 Nov 84
NAVCURSERVDET Subic	05 Nov 84

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2.5.5 (U) GM and Staff conducted inspections/visits of 10 of the letter companies, and one detachment of the Marine Support Battalion.

2.5.6 (U) Key management priorities and issues which concerned GR included:

a. The CLASSIC BUOYANT Program continued to be the major program available to provide live readiness training for NAVRESECGRU units. Under the SIGSEC portion of the program, units monitored fleet tactical comms and reported EEFIs, which ranged from call sign compromises to disclosures of fleet movements. The SPECOPS portion of the program continued under tasking for projects such as RIVERBOARD and MOONSAIL, additional one time short term projects, named CAMFAIGNER and BATTLEBOARD, were undertaken and completed during 1984. Also a major new target, Project TOP GALLANT, was added to the CLASSIC BUOYANT Program.

b. There were two major installation projects underway during 1984. One of these was an upgrade to the CLASSIC BUOYANT SPECOPS and SIGSEC equipment. This effort involves replacing aging R-390's and MOD-2ETT's with new RAHCW receivers and MOD-40's. The log periodic antennas were modified to be

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(U) rotatable. Some of the stations also received new recorders, converters or VHF/UHF receivers. Fifteen units were upgraded during 1984. By 1988 all of the units with equipment should be upgraded. The other program involves installing communications equipment at the Reserve Centers to give the NAVRESSECGRU units a secure comms capability. By the end of 1984, 11 communications suites were installed; 14 more are scheduled.

2.5.7 (U) GSO identified the following key management priorities and issues in terms of fulfillment of basic mission, matters of routine importance, and major problems respectively:

a. (U) fulfillment of Basic Mission:

Development of data element standards to be used by systems developers will lead to system interoperability. Database redesign will lead to increased data sharing, and encourage better management of NAVSECGRU data.

Develops, reviews and monitors standards and procedures required to operate cryptographic telecommunications and automated data systems.

Appraise the adequacy and efficiency of operational methodology relating to cryptographic

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(U) telecommunications and automated data systems: recommend and initiate actions to improve concepts and/or correct system deficiencies.

Perform the analytical support necessary to ensure maintenance and upkeep of data bases essential to the management of cryptologic telecommunications and automated data systems.

Ensure that current operating procedures for cryptologic telecommunications and automated data systems accommodated when changes to the software programs of operational systems are made and manages the configuration control boards of those systems for which the Telecommunications and Automated Data Systems Department is the functional sponsor.

Assists in the determination and validation of training objectives for communications and ADP personnel.

Coordinates operational telecommunications and automated data systems issues with other organizational elements within NAVSECGRU as well as with external organizations such as the DCA, NSA, DIA and the SCE's, as appropriate.

Represented COMNAVSECGRU at conferences, working groups and panels on current cryptologic telecommunications and automated data systems operational matters.

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Review requirements for new telecommunications and ADP systems to ensure compatibility to functionally sponsored current systems and procedures and facilitate planning for any new interfaces and procedures.

As the Software Configuration Manager for ADP systems which NAVSECGRU provides software support. G32 participated in design and development reviews for new software and closely managed changes to the software of operational systems in order to enhance operability and maintain the interoperability of interfaced systems. Also drafted and staffed NAVSECGRU ADP security instructions, notices, policies and plans.

b. (U) Matters of Routine Importance:

Development of a Headquarters corporate database to facilitate data sharing and increase accessibility to the data by all Headquarters elements.

Maintenance of sufficient numbers of experienced personnel at the NAVSECGRU Software Support Activities to provide adequate software support to the NAVSECGRU ADP systems.

Continual loss of experienced personnel from Software Support Activities to their original ratings due to sea/overseas rotation requirements.

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Lack of definitive NAVSECGRU policies and instructions on ADF software standardization, and microcomputer software support.

Filling military/civilian billets with qualified individuals in the ADF Security and Software sections of G3I Division.

c. (U) Major Problems:

Major issue was indoctrination and training of non-ADF oriented personnel in the use and benefits of automation and systems interoperability.

Unanticipated software support problems being resolved on short notice.

NAVSECGRU ADF Security Plan being completed for submission to NSA.

Significant progress was made toward increasing the retention and use of personnel experienced in software support in the field.

2.5.8 (U) During calendar year 1984, G4O was involved in many different tasks, projects and NAVSECGRU related matters. Supporting 38 NAVSECGRU field sites worldwide, G4O corrected approximately 500 Equipment Casualty Reports (CASREF's) and promulgated a total of 313 tasks to COMNAVELEXSYSCOM and

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(U) completed 186 tasks. A total of 4 military construction projects were begun for a total of \$12.7 million and thirty Minor Construction and Major Facilities Repair projects were funded from O&M for a total of \$5.7 million. Under the cognizance of G40L 4 new major system acquisition projects were begun with 13 major projects still active. G40 has fulfilled its mission with the dedication and devotion of the personnel assigned.

2.5.9 (U) Key management priorities and issues as outlined by Divisions G53 and G54 (of G50):

a. (U) G53's mission is essentially that of a second echelon command. As such, it manages the shore based Navy High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) system (BULLSEYE). Primary issues of concern were programming resources as necessary, monitoring related project development, allocating resources (personnel and equipment), development and promulgation of governing operational policy and procedures, and evaluation of system performance. The only major problems encountered in 1984 were insufficient personnel and, to a lesser degree, insufficient travel funds.

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b. (U) G54 was generally successful in fulfilling its two major mission objectives - ensuring that the Regional Reporting Centers (RRC) have the manpower, training, and support to carry out their mission, and ensuring that CLASSIC WIZARD reporting meets the needs of consumers.

c. (U) Matters of routine importance included anything pertaining to RRC or overall system status, CLASSIC WIZARD reporting, and both CLASSIC WIZARD and IMP system development is of concern to G54.

d. (U) The major problem which G54 encountered in fulfilling its mission was a lack of personnel. With two individuals working at [REDACTED] CFF), and several billets vacant, G54 was hard pressed to fulfill its obligations concerning review of documentation, attendance at design and status meetings (both locally and out of area), as well as its advisory role within the headquarters. The arrival of additional personnel (LTJG [REDACTED] and LCDR [REDACTED] to fill previously vacant billets somewhat alleviated the situation.

2.5.10 (U) Key Management Priorities and Issues of Gov:

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(U) G60 fulfills its basic mission through management of the Navy's Signal Security programs. This includes coordination of resource requirements, preparation of program documentation and instruction, and direct supervision of several Vulnerability Assessment programs.

(U) Matters of routine importance to G60 include the status of program resources, coordination of resource adjustments and changes, resolution of issues which involve coordination between the Navy and other agencies on SIGSEC matters, assessments of the security of U.S. Navy electronic systems, the adequacy and correctness of program instructions, training materials, working aids, and other documents.

(U) Major problem areas which had to be addressed during 1984 included:

a. the implementation of a major Vulnerability Assessment program (DVVAL) with an attendant need to develop resource requirements, a program infra-structure, and operating procedures;

b. difficulties, as yet unresolved, in establishing an effective course of instruction for designated SIGSEC personnel;

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c. (U) the need to resolve issues relating to overall program resource requirements, a topic which led to the scheduling of a major SIGSEC program review during 1985. and;

d. a continued manning problem resulting from difficulties experienced in obtaining qualified civilian personnel to fill all authorized billets.

2.5.11 (U) Within the constraints imposed by personnel limitations GBO successfully accomplished its mission. Matters of routine importance included personnel staffing, support to the fleet and other national consumers, and timeliness of response.

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SECTION 3

SPECIAL OPERATIONS. (U)

3.1 (U) The Office of the Assistant Commander for Special Operations is subdivided into three divisions: Cryptologic Systems Management (G51), Ocean Surveillance Systems (G53), and Special Technology (G54).

3.2 (U) Major programs/projects begun, continued or completed during 1984 by G51 include the following:

3.2.1 [REDACTED]

3.2.2 [REDACTED] Space-allocation study at NSGD Rota, Spain: In the fall 1984, CNSG directed a space allocation study at NSGD Rota/CSG Sixth Fleet. Severe space constraints at Rota necessitated a review of current and future space requirements to assess possible impact on operations.

3.2.3 [REDACTED] Combined Cryptologic Shore Support Activity at NSGA Edzell: On 31 Jan 84, the U.S. Navy's first, and currently only, Combined Cryptologic Shore Support Activity (CCSSA) was estab-

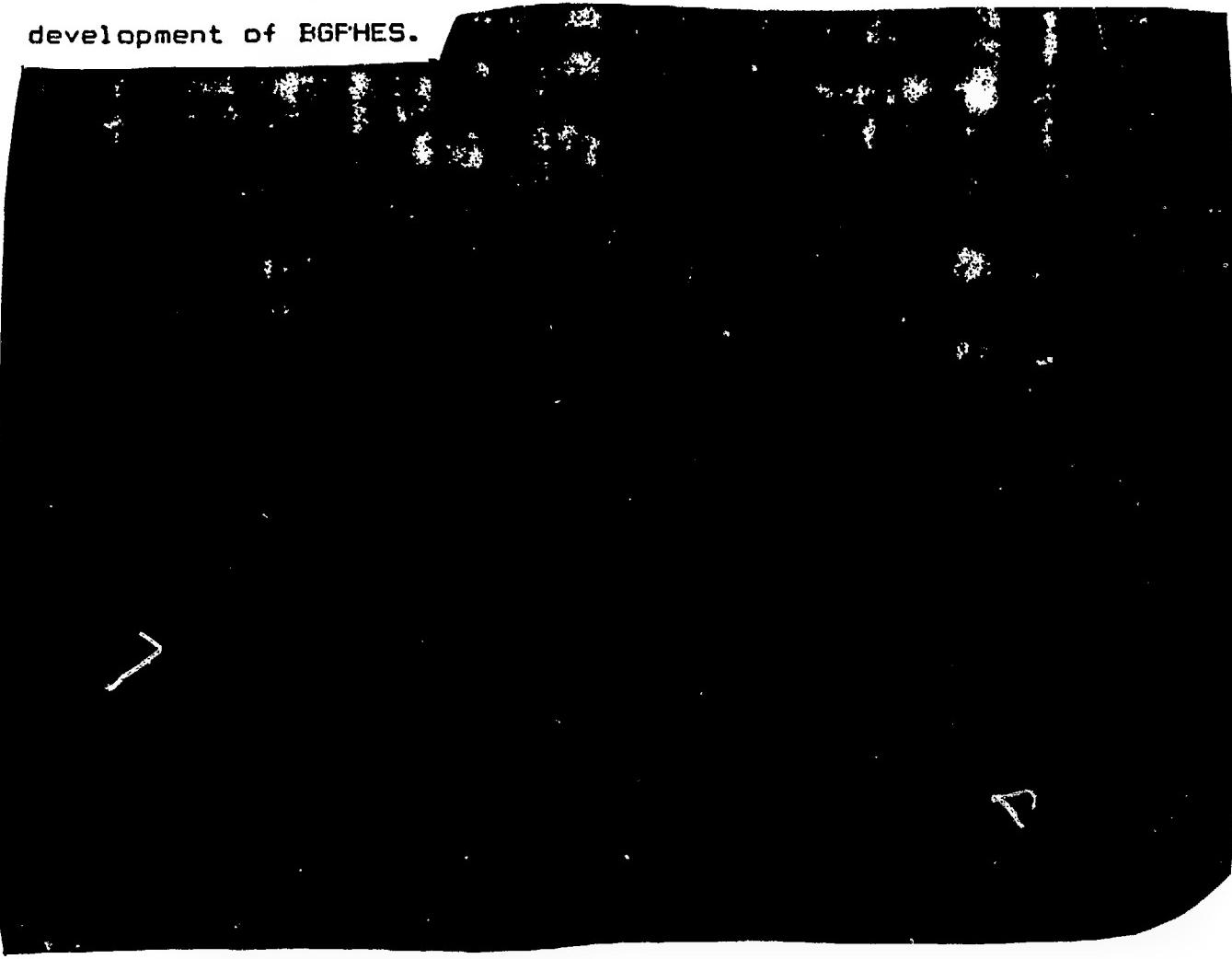
(S) listed at Naval Security Group Activity Edzell, Scotland.

3.2.4 Material Requirements Study Group: COMNAVSECGRU was asked to provide a threat study to the OFNAV (0096) chaired MRSG which was formed to investigate how to accommodate all the current and planned [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition to providing a threat briefing, CNSG provided a description of the minimum capability required to provide cryptologic support to the tactical commander.

3.2.5

3.2.6 (S) BGPHEs Operational Review Team: During this last year, BORT continued to provide fleet experience input into the development of BGPHEs.



3.2.8 (U) Travis Trophy: CNSG selected Naval Security Group Edzell, Scotland to represent the U.S. Navy in the 1984 Travis Trophy competition. This NSA hosted competition annually selects the unit which has made the most significant cryptologic contribution to the U.S. SIGINT system. In competition between all the



(U) services, USA, USN, USAF, and USMC, NSGA Edzell won the 1984 Travis Trophy.

3.2.9 (U) NSGA Naples received an award from the Association of Old Crows: In November 1984, the Association of Old Crows awarded the Outstanding Unit Certificate of Merit for 1984 to Naval Security Group Activity, Naples, Italy. The award citation commended Naples for "outstanding performance in support of the multi-national peacekeeping force during the Lebanon crisis."

3.2.10 (U) MCATS: The National Security Agency (R24) began a TCF program to provide microcomputer support for tactical units. This effort involved providing small, portable computers, with software, to tactical units in the field. The purpose was to give Direct Support elements the use of current ADF equipment without having to spend limited acquisition funds. After using the equipment for a short period of time, the units would be in a better position to make smart budget decisions regarding procurement of computer equipment. Any applications developed by the units with the MCATS computers would be made available to other activities through R24. CNSG asked R24 for 16 systems for our DIRSUP units worldwide. The final disposition of the R24 systems would not be made until early 1985.

3.2.16 [REDACTED] Misawa Planning Task Force: COMNAVSECGRU participated in regularly held sessions of the Misawa Planning Task

Force through 1984.

Requirements for additional detailed plans will be identified, milestones established, and responsible organizations tasked.

3.2.19 (U) SCSS: G51 provided technical load tapes to NSGA Northwest for database build for OPEVAL/TECHEVAL testing. Analytic expertise was provided to NOSC, NW, NAVEX, and the contractor. Arrangements were made for NSA A15 management personnel to view equipment and operations at NOSC and NW. Additionally, the program was briefed to CINCLANTFLT, CINCPACFLT, and field station personnel during the year.

[REDACTED]

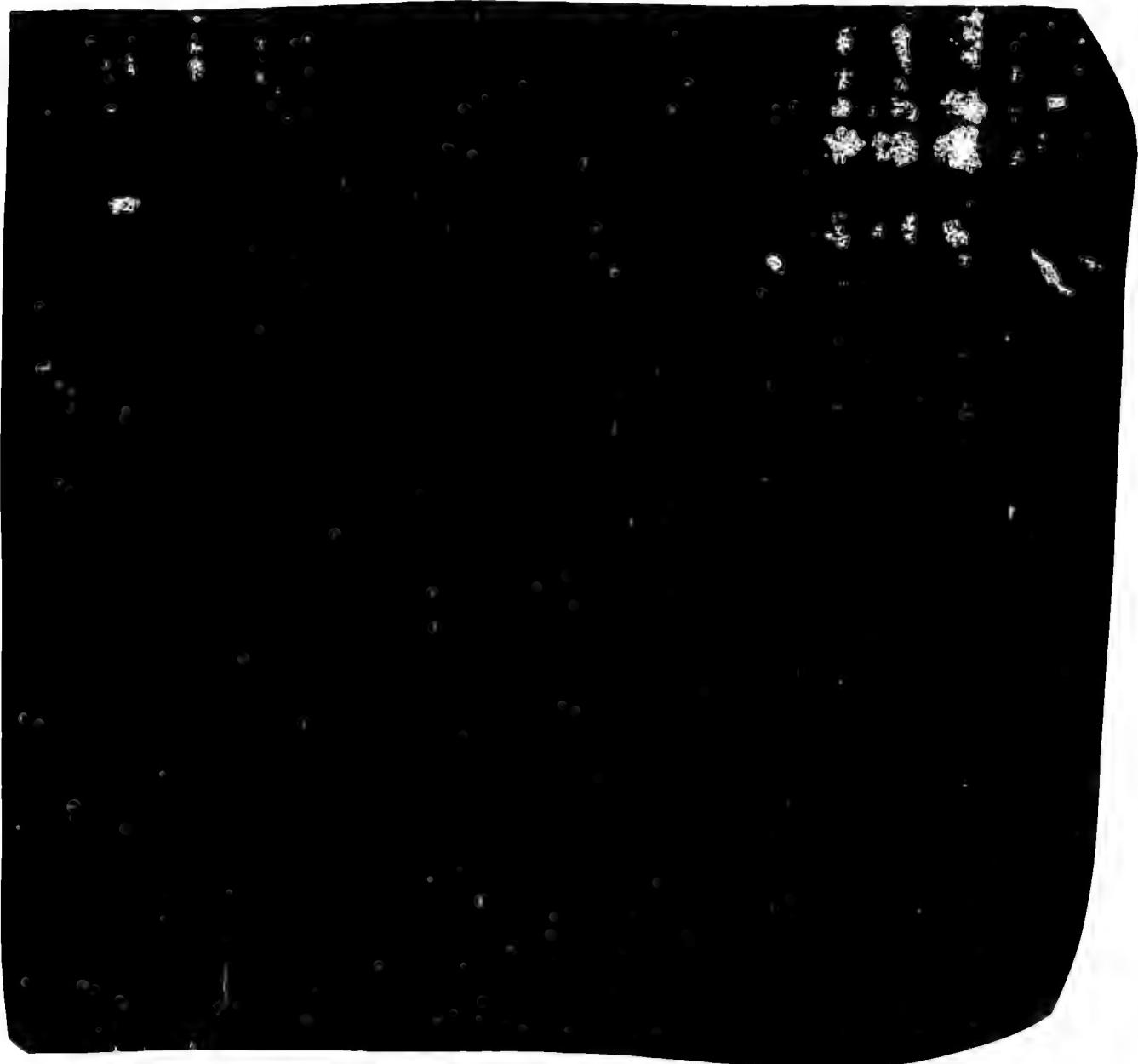
3.2.21 (U) ADF applications for mobile support: G51 provided briefings and discussions with FLTCINC reps and field stations for use of portable ADF suites in tactical settings. A standard has been recommended to guide tactical users toward common/trans- portable applications.

3.2.22 (U) Misawa automation: Arrangements were made to provide NSGA Misawa a mini-computer for automation of certain FANDR functions. Work continues into 1985 to provide applications software and additional hardware.

3.2.25 (U) On 8 August 1984, COMNAVSECGRU promulgated a distribution schedule for surface carry-on cryptologic equipment to all fleet Commanders-in-Chief. The distribution schedule reflects FOM-86 planning/programming initiated by CNO tasking and supported by documented fleet requirements. The FOM 86-90 programming actions supplement other ongoing program initiatives; reflect the phased introduction of new systems to replace obsolete carry-on cryptologic equipment; constitute the basis for future FOM planning. The programmed O&MN resources will provide long-term support of newer generation equipment only.

Additionally, CNO tasking designed Commander, Naval Security

(U) Group Command as the principal coordinator for the distribution and inventory management of replacement carry-on equipment.



3.2.27 (U) A total of nine "NEW" OUTBOARD Message Format Conversion Units (OMFCU) were bought and COMNAVSECGRU promulgated

(U) a distribution schedule to fleet CINC's and all sites receiving the equipment. The nine OMFCU's satisfy stated fleet requirements in the short term. In the long run, integration of data currently provided via OMFCU into Navy C2 plan is required to eliminated limited capability QRC efforts. COMNAVSECGRU will continue to work with OPNAV to initiate such a solution. Fleet CINC's were requested to stress a longer term solution with CNO. The units will be installed IAW the following schedule:

NCOLANT, late Mar 85, 2 NEW OMFCU's
NCO MED, mid Mar 85, 1 NEW OMFCU
Naples, IT, late Apr 85, 1 NEW OMFCU
Skaggs IS, early May 85, 1 NEW OMFCU
NCEP HI, mid May 85, 2 NEW OMFCU's
NCWF Guam, late May 85, 2 NEW OMFCU's

3.2.31

Reactivation of the USS SFHINX (ARL-24): The USS SFHINX (ARL-24) began procedures for reactivation on 1 Oct 84. ARL-24 is assigned to the Atlantic Fleet and will be employed by CINCLANTFLT [REDACTED] The USS SFHINX is due to be operational 4th QTR 1985.

3.2.34 (U) Relocation of Company Delta MARSFTBN: Relocation of Company Delta MARSFTBN Hanza, JA to Company Delta MARSFTBN Galeta Island, Panama began 1 Oct 84. Relocation is scheduled to be completed by 1 Oct 85. This relocation is being done to increase manning at NSGA Galeta Island and to make NSGA Hanza a Navy only shore site.

3.3 (U) Major programs/projects begun, continued or completed during 1984 by GSS include the following:

3.3.3 (U) Project NOBLESSE is a High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) replacement program for the Army and Air Force using Navy BULLDOG Narrowband System (NBS) equipments. Upon completion of equipment deployment, all United States SIGINT System (USSS) HFDF sites will have similar narrowband equipment. This will increase site capabilities and enhance unitary (joint) operations among services.

Ref: n/a

3.3.4 (U) Action continues to replace/upgrade BATTLE equipment at Naval Security Group Activities San Vito, Italy and Misawa, Japan. The system acquisition plan has been developed and reviewed.

Ref: n/a

3.3.7 (U) BULLDOG Narrowband System Upgrade. A program to replace obsolete equipment and improve the reliability and capability of the Narrowband System (NBS). In addition to traditional direction finding capabilities, the BULLDOG NBS has an unmanned, Automatic Direction Finding (ADF) subsystem which significantly reduced the tasking load on the manned Semi-Automatic Direction Finding (SDF) position.

3.3.8 (U) The 1984 BULLSEYE Operations Working Group met 11 to 13 Sep 84 at Norfolk, VA. The group, chaired by Commander, Naval Security Group Command (G53), included representatives of the three Fleet Commanders-in-Chief, the Net Control Stations, National Security Agency, Canadian Forces Supplementary Radio System Headquarters, Assistant Commander Naval Security Group, and Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island, CA, Performance Analysis Group. Discussions centered on immediate and future High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) operational matters relevant to the management and operation of the BULLSEYE system.

Ref: (1) COMNAVSECGRU ltr Ser G53/S9234 of 14 Oct 84 (BOM) (Not enclosed)

3.3.9 (U) WIDEBAND Operations Doctrine Revision completed. A comprehensive revision of the U.S. Navy High Frequency Direction Finding Wideband Operations Manual was completed and distributed to the appropriate activities on 9 Nov 84. The manual contains policy, guidance, and operational procedures for net control and net station wideband operations.

3.3.14 (U) BULLSEYE TEC Flash Channels. Triple Error Correction (TEC) flash channel use was discontinued in Jul 1984. TEC

(U) adds data bits to each transmitted character to ensure error-free reception of messages. TEC flash channels were necessary when high frequency communications circuits were used for BULLSEYE traffic. Present day circuit routing has eliminated the need to use TEC.

Ref: (a) COMNAVSECGRU 182220Z JUL 84 (U)

3.4 (U) Major programs/projects begun, continued or completed during 1984 by G54 including the following:

3.4.3 (U) CCP Billet Initiative: As the result of a divisional study, backed up by a SFO contractor study, it was determined that due to the increasing complexity that was being designed into the Improved CLASSIC WIZARD (IMP) system, the increase of 19 billets which were in the CCP program for the record would be inadequate to operate the RRC's during the IMP era. The actual number of billets required, reduced to an absolute minimum, was determined to be 137. As of the end of 1984, the budget process was well underway, but the likelihood of approval of the billets was in significant doubt.

SECTION 4

SIGNALS SECURITY AND RELATED FUNCTIONS (U)

4.1 [REDACTED] Within HONAVSECGRU, Signals Security (SIGSEC) functions were supervised by the Assistant Commander for Signals Security (G60). G60 was subdivided into five divisions: Cryptographic Security (G61), Signals Security Operations (G62), Vulnerability Assessment (G63), Plans, Programs and Resources (G64) and Tempest Management (G65). G60 reported the following developments for 1984:

4.2 (U) CLASSIC COYOTE DEVELOPMENT. Development of CLASSIC COYOTE, the replacement program for the CLASSIC NOMAD, continued throughout the year. As part of the contract with NAVELEX, Sperry Corporation conducted a two week training session in March for seven NAVSECGRUACT Charleston personnel (4 CTT, 2 CTM and 1 EN) who would constitute the first COYOTE team. The equipment installation in the van was completed and environmental testing was conducted on the COYOTE vehicle. The van was delivered to NAVSECGRUACT Charleston in early August and was used for two weeks of advanced operator training conducted by two Sperry technicians. Sperry released the van in August for DT IIB/DT II testing by COMOPTEVFOR in the Norfolk area. Testing was completed and the COYOTE tractor-trailer then turned over to NAVSECGRUACT Charleston.

4.3 FY84 NAVY TEMFEST PROGRAM. During FY84, G65 evaluated 628 TEMFEST Vulnerability Assessment Requests (TVAR's). Of these, 273 were tasked as Instrumented TEMPEST Surveys (ITS) while 355 were acceptable risks. In FY84, 198 ITS were completed leaving a FY85 backlog of about 600. In FY84 a joint Army, Navy, Air Force and NSA team completed zoning all major SIGINT facilities in the Pacific, European and CONUS areas. We began evaluating selected stations with large Controlled Spaces (CS) to designate them as a TEMFEST acceptable risk with a subsequent Zoning test.

4.4 (U) SHIELDED ENCLOSURES. In 1984, seventeen MILCON Shielding efforts have been eliminated from Navy contracts. Cancellation of these enclosures saved the Navy about 30 million dollars in one time construction costs and an indeterminate cost for enclosure preventative maintenance and repairs. These enclosures were eliminated because sites either had large controlled spaces or TEMFEST accredited equipment was used. Plans to procure shielding for TEMFEST purposes are first submitted to NAVLEXSECEN for technical evaluation and then to COMNAVSECGRU (G65) for final approval.

4.5 (U) SIGSEC EQUIPMENT

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4.5.1 (U) Efforts to locate a missing AN/GSH-52 under shipment from NAVSECGRUDET London to NAVFEXCEN Portsmouth for repairs were unsuccessful. COMNAVSECGRU requested an NIS investigation and the equipment was found at NSC Norfolk in January. Shipping guidance for the equipment was issued and field sites were reminded to use the services provided in Military Traffic Management Regulations. A request for excess AN/GTA-19's and/or components was received from the U.S. Army. As sponsor, G62 asked all holders to review their AN/GTA-19 requirements and to declare the equipment excess and provide to the Army.

4.5.2 (U) Robbins Bulk erasers were sent to each FLTCINC. The 15 erasers (\$10 a unit) are used to degauss cassette tapes and will simplify field operations. Distribution of 26 AN/TNH-25 narrowband recorders was completed in 1984. The recorders were shipped to sites having TA0001, TA0002, or TA0003 positions and will be used to replace the AN/TNH-11's previously in place. A request from NAVSECGRUACT Pearl Harbor to install two TA0002 SIGSEC positions was received in September. Upgrading and formalizing two currently installed but untasked training positions would effectively create the two TA0002 positions. COMNAVSECGRU concurred with the request and will identify funds when equipment deficiencies are received.

4.6 (U) PUBLICATION UPDATES

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~ UNCLASSIFIED

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4.6.1 (U) A request for recommended additions, changes and deletions to NAVSECGRUINST C3265.1 and Unit Mission Profile for SIGSEC was forwarded to the field sites and area directors. Responses will be used to update the NAVSECGRU publications.

4.6.2 (U) Using information submitted by NAVSECGRUACT Northwest and NAVSECGRUDEFT San Diego, a draft CLASSIC NOMAD Advance Planning Guide was developed. The guide will assist commands in budgeting, maintenance, and ancillary support. In addition, a draft CLASSIC NOMAD Procedures Manual, using information submitted by NAVSECGRUACT Charleston, NAVSECGRUACT Northwest and NAVSECGRUDEFT San Diego, was further developed addressing the use of the van to support EFDB collection.

4.6.3 (U) NAVSECGRUINST C3260.4, which will replace NAVSECGRUINST C2200.4A, is nearing completion. The draft instruction will be reviewed to ensure compliance with present National, DOD and Navy policy and to ensure that all new SIGSEC initiatives are covered.

4.7 (U) SIGNAL NOTATION SYSTEM FOR SIGSEC. NAVSECGRUACT Charleston was tasked to review all active Signal Notation Letters and compile them into a draft publication outlining use of the Signal Notation System. The draft was coordinated with

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(U) NAVSECGRUACT Northwest and NAVSECGRUDEPT San Diego. Charleston will maintain and update the final version of the publication.

4.8 (U) CLASSIC ASCOT/NOMAD OJT TRAINING MANUALS. Two complete sets of Operations and Maintenance OJT Manuals, and Instructor/Student Handbooks for CLASSIC ASCOT and NOMAD were forwarded to NAVSECGRUDEPT San Diego between early January and late March. NAVSECGRUACT Northwest received their CLASSIC NOMAD manuals in March. Both commands had previously completed the OJT -training in each area. It was determined that sites would receive the manuals prior to OJT training in the future. The Commander, Naval Surface Reserve Force received CLASSIC NOMAD OJT Manuals as requested to aid in planning for eventual man turnover to reserves.

4.9 (U) FORMAL SIGSEC TRAINING

4.9.1 (U) Continuing progress was made throughout the year on developing a formal SIGSEC training course (Class "C" School) at NAVTECHTRACEN Pensacola. The contractor, SPC of Rosslyn, VA, with representatives from the FLTCINC's, NAVELEX, selected SIGSEC field sites, and G60, completed the Tasks and Skill Analysis (TASA), and Job Task Inventory. The final TASA was approved and submitted to NAVELEX in November.

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4.9.2 (U) A SIGSEC Officer Correspondence Course/Enlisted Correspondence Course (OCC/ECC) is being developed by SPC as part of the contract award for the SIGSEC "C" School. The first draft of the course was received and reviewed for technical accuracy, classification, and graphics in mid July. Many errors were found and consequently NAVELEX disapproved the first draft.

4.10 [REDACTED] SIGSEC PROGRAM REVIEW. The SWSC data base issue brought into focus questions concerning the data tapes needed, how much, and the resources needed to produce it. On 31 August 1984, CNO requested a [REDACTED] review, which was really directed at "the data base" from a data collector viewpoint. CNO (OP-956) was briefed to his satisfaction on 16 Nov. The OP-956 request drove out some strongly differing opinions within the NAVSECGRU ranks. A more indepth SIGSEC program review was scheduled to be completed in early 1985.

4.11 (U) SIGNALS WARFARE SUPPORT CENTER (SWSC)

4.11.1 [REDACTED] As the SWSC moved toward FOC, a considerable number of prior years' ECP's generated early in the year for additional hardware and software capabilities. Installation and checkout of a second VAX 11/780 computer was completed on 16 April, and a multi-year CASFAR signals analysis software development ended

[REDACTED] when installation, check out and training was completed by TSC on 31 August.

4.11.2 (U) In November, the SWSC developed a comprehensive set of CY85 goals and objectives. These, however, were later to be modified in line with early 1985 NAVSECGRUACT Charleston/SWSC SIGSEC mission, organization and resource reviews, a major part of the overall 1985 SIGSEC Program Review.

4.12 [REDACTED] EXERCISE SUPPORT AND SPECIAL COLLECTION. During the year, support was provided via Headquarters to several exercise situations. ELSEC/Signals analyst personnel, one each from NAVSECGRUACT Northwest, NAVSECGRUACT Naples, and NAVSECGRUACT Charleston, provided support for LANTFLT READEX 2-84 and GALLANT KNIGHT 84. In January, NAVSECGRUDET San Diego was tasked to provide two Signal analysts to assist SESEF in collecting Blue Data in the form needed by SWSC Charleston. In

May, NAVSECGRUDEPT San Diego was tasked to support COMJSOC COMSEC effort during Exercise PREVIOUS VOYAGE.

4.13 (U) COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC). On 18 June, CDR Fogerson and CDR Fallen (DCMS) attended a meeting organized by OP-941 to discuss the planned transfer of COMSEC policy responsibilities from OP-944 to OP-941. Incident to this action, COMNAVELEXSYSCOM assumed increased COMSEC equipment planning responsibilities and the responsibility for COMSEC equipment management/inventory functions were transferred from COMNAVTELCOM to COMNAVSECGRU (DCMS).

4.14 (U) MSC CONTRACTORS. Along with representation from CNO (OP-942), Mr. Hammack attended a meeting on 16 Jan at MSC to provide further assistance in planning for assumption of communications aboard some MSC contractor-operated ships. Of prime concern was the use of foreign owned U.S. Registry Ships. Guidance was provided and assistance in preparing necessary requests for exceptions to the National policy was extended.

4.15 (U) MANUAL CRYPTOSYSTEMS. Mr. [REDACTED] attended a meeting on 6 Jan called by Mr. [REDACTED] CNO (OP-941J). The subject was paper cryptosystems and the impact auto-manual systems (KL-42 and follow-on devices) will have on Navy requirements. OP-941 is considering a tasker to FLTCINC's and this Headquarters which

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(U) will call for a five-year projection of requirements for paper systems based on the Navy Secure Voice Improvement Plan and NSA-["] production of auto-manual systems.

4.16 (U) SIGNALS SUSCEPTIBILITY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (SSVA). The Navy Data Link Vulnerability (DVAL) program was begun in 1983 with a request from OSD for implementation into the Navy and incorporation into the existing COMNAVSECGRU (G60) SSVA program. At the conclusion of 1983, formal tasking for DVAL implementation by COMNAVSECGRU, though impending, had not been received. The following is a brief chronology of events in the DVAL evolution:

- JAN: CNO (OP-098) memo to FD, ASN, RE&S outlined the Navy's DVAL implementation plan. OP-098 received oversight, OP-094 received resource sponsorship and COMNAVSECGRU became Executive Agent.

- MAR: DVAL Information Management System (DVIS), designed as a G63 assessment management tool, was developed as part of the Headquarters corporate data base.

- APR: OP-094 formally tasked COMNAVSECGRU to implement DVAL and identified the following seven candidate systems:

High Frequency Improvement Program (HFIP)

NAVSTAR GPS

Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS)

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Combat Identification System (CIS)

EHF SATCOM Terminals

ELF Communications

Direct Downlink (DDL)

- MAY: COMNAVSECGRU submitted FY84-FY90 funding estimates.

- JUN: OPNAV and NAVSECGRUHQ action officers attended DVAL methodology seminar at DVAL JTF, Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, NM.

- JUL/AUG: NOSC began resource requirements and availability survey of 13 different facilities across the country.

- AUG: AFL began multi-year Navy Signals Security Vulnerability Assessment Program. FY85 efforts to concentrate on High Frequency Anti-Jamming (HFAJ).

- SEP: DVAL JTF presented DVAL Methodology seminars to SWSC Charleston and NAVSECGRUHQ.

- SEP: POM submission made for FY86 and FY87 for: RDT&E - \$3M per year; OPN - \$1.0M in FY86, \$1.546M in FY87; O&MN - \$76K in FY87, \$152K in outyears (4 billets).

- SEP: Identified jamming equipment required and phased plan for obtaining equipment with FY86/FY87 OPN.

- OCT: OP-095 (became sponsor after OCT OPNAV reorganization) reprogrammed \$626K of RDT&E funds for DVAL FY85.

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4.17 [REDACTED] COMPLETED ASSESSMENTS. The Vulnerability Assessment Division (663) completed a number of assessment during the calendar year. The systems involved included the AN/WSC-6 SHF Spread Spectrum Satellite Transceiver; Advanced Narrowband Digital Voice Terminal (ANDVT); VINSON KY-58/NESTOR KY-28 Cryptographic Equipments; an AN/SYS-48 Radar System special study involving probability of detection; and an EHF SATCOM study of an extremely high frequency satellite system.

4.18 (C) ONGOING ASSESSMENTS. Ongoing assessments being managed by the Vulnerability Assessment Division at years end included:

[REDACTED]

4.19 (U) TEMPEST

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4.19.1 (U) TEMPEST Management Information Support System (TEMISS) hardware was procured by NAVFEXSYSCOM 23 Jan 1984. TEMISS software upgrade was provided by NOSC to speed-up standard report generation and provide new data input screens.

4.19.2 (U) GAO DOD TEMPEST Evaluation - on 20 Nov, COMNAVSECGRU representatives [REDACTED] with NESSEC

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representative Mr. [REDACTED] met CNO (OP-009P) representatives to brief Mr. [REDACTED] of GAO on the Navy TEMPEST Program. This brief was in response to a GAO evaluation of TEMPEST protective measures for NON-SCI at DOD and contractor facilities.

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Congressman [REDACTED] requested GAO investigate the DOD TEMPEST program primarily as it pertains to contractors. This was brought about by complaints that the government was requiring more stringent TEMPEST protective measures for contractors than for government facilities. For the most part, the Navy has not placed TEMPEST requirements on contractors. A recent change to the National Policy may force the Navy to place more stringent protective measures on contractors. However, these requirements will be no more stringent than those placed upon Navy facilities. There is no standardized DOD policy on the treatment of contractors. A standardized policy was being developed by the Subcommittee on Compromising Emanations, but with the disbandment of the NCSC all official work in this direction has stopped.

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4.19.3 (U) Draft TEMPEST OPNAVINST C5510.93E - the draft was sent to CNO but is still undergoing significant modifications due to a change in program sponsor and the disestablishment of CHNAVMAT.

4.20 (U) EMITTER DATA BASE

4.20.1 [REDACTED] NAVSECGRU responsibilities for the collection/management of data on U.S. Navy emitters ("blue force" data) include support for DOD EW and C3CM programs. However, in early 1984 it was realized that information on our own force systems was not intelligence and, as such, could not be driven by DIA and the National Intelligence System. The JCS, to ensure optimum accepted intelligence support to EW and C3CM, established the U.S. Noncommunication System Data Base (USNCSDB). The JCS USNCSDB Plan memorandum to the services was issued on 12 October 1984. The plan provides that JCS will task the services and that the services will: designate POC's; forward requirements on other services in JEWC; assist JEWC in validating and prioritizing requirements; and task service elements to produce the required data. On 7 and 8 November, JEWC hosted the first JCS sponsored USNCSDB meeting at San Antonio. The initial lists of requirements for all services were reviewed, prioritized and accepted by the service POC's. The Navy's POC from OP-956 assumed Electronic Warfare Integrated Reprogramming (EWIR) [REDACTED]

(C) production responsibility for 51 Navy noncommunication emitters - of which 15 had no EWIR files at all. JCS's 28 November message officially tasked the services to produce EWIR data on the accepted emitter lists. CNO had not yet formally tasked nor funded NAVSECGRU to produce the EWIR's by year's end.

4.20.2 [REDACTED] A review was conducted of data base functions/requirements at NAVSECGRUACT Charleston's Signals Warfare Support Center (SWSC) systems. By year's end, it was determined that: a considerable amount of data had been collected for which there are no consumers; there were requirements for some data not held; and the disorganized data collection and data base development efforts needed to be fine tuned to collect, analyze and maintain only the data required to satisfy validated production requirements. The issue was to be addressed in the 1985 SIGSEC program review.

4.21 (U) SIGSEC AUDIOVISUAL (AV) PRODUCTION. A new training film to promote security awareness and discipline on radio-telephone circuits was initiated in 1984. A free-lance civilian script writer was contracted through the Defense Audiovisual Agency (DAVA) to write the film script. During development of the script outline, education and background materials were provided by G62. The writer observed a Combined Inport training exercise in Norfolk. The completed outline was reviewed by [REDACTED]

(U) COMNAVSECGRU and delivered to DAVA in late August for production. A 1966 film, "U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY" had lost its relevancy to today's audiences and action was taken to remove it from the list of effective Navy AV products. Audiovisual training materials were provided to field sites, including a new NSA production, "THREAT TO U.S. COMMUNICATIONS IN EUROPE." While the videotape primarily addressed U.S. Army communications, its points were applicable to Navy units worldwide. Fifteen copies of the tape were received from NSA and distributed to SIGSEC units. Copies of a NATO version were sent to the FLTCINC's in December. Individual SIGSEC sites were tasked to develop and forward various SIGSEC awareness briefings to COMNAVSECGRU to be held as "Master" briefs. The Navy AV Center agreed to create camera-ready art work/graphics and corresponding slides in support of the "Master" briefs and five other briefings developed under contract. NSA (S15) agreed to support SIGSEC awareness initiative and offered to provide various AV products including videos, posters, and briefings.

4.22 [REDACTED] NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY COMMITTEE (NTISSC). The National Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Committee was established in 1984 to replace the National COMSEC Committee and to operate under the direction of the Systems Security Steering Group. The new structure is intended to replace both the PD-24 Interagency Group

[redacted] for Telecommunications Protection (IG/TP) and the National COMSEC Committee (NCSC). The Systems Security Steering Group consisting of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of Central Intelligence, and chaired by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs was established for this purpose. The NTISSC was tasked to consider technical matters and develop operating policies as necessary to implement the provisions of the National Security Directive. The committee is chaired by a representative of the Secretary of Defense and composed of a non-voting representative of each member of the Steering Group and a voting representative of each of the following:

The Secretary of State

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Attorney General

The Secretary of Commerce

The Secretary of Transportation

The Secretary of Energy

The Director of Central Intelligence

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Administrator, General Services Administration

Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Chief of Staff, United States Army

The Chief of Naval Operations

The Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
Director, National Security Agency
Manager, National Communications System

4.23 (U) DVAL PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT. In 1984, the Navy's Data Link Vulnerability Assessment (DVAL) program was established under the management of COMNAVSECGRU HQ with the RDT&E funds under the claimancy of the Office of Naval Research (ONR). DVAL funding will now be programmed for by COMNAVSECGRU in the annual POM submission.

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SECTION 5

SIGNIFICANT TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS (U)

5.1 (U) G80 is the Office of the Assistant Commander for Technical Development. Major programs begun, continued or completed during CY 1984 include the following.

5.1.1 (U) CLASSIC SEACOAST. A program review was held on 9 Feb, 1984. The approval for production (AFF) was granted by CNO as a result of this review. The first two CLASSIC SEACOAST production systems will go to NTTN Pensacola. Twenty additional systems will be produced through Oct 87.

5.1.2 (U) CLASSIC CENTERBOARD. Following a system review group meeting in December 1983, a CLASSIC CENTERBOARD system capability statement and a requirements definition were developed. A candidate architecture was developed and major progress was made towards developing a "Class A" system specification.

5.1.3 (U) CLASSIC FLAGHOIST. The CLASSIC FLAGHOIST system design review was held at RCA 16-20 Jan 1984. A program review was held 2-6 April 1984. Following the critical design review held 14-17 May 1984, RCA was awarded the contract for the CLASSIC FLAGHOIST development and service test model hardware. The CLASSIC FLAGHOIST "IMF" became operational on 29 October 1984.

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5.1.4 (U) The PROJECT BANDALORE in-plant acceptance test, BANDALORE-OPU interfacing, and special signal recognizer testing were completed at NSGA Winter Harbor 16-20 January 1984. The BANDALORE site acceptance test and the DT&E were successfully completed at NSGA Winter Harbor during the week of 31 July. The BANDALORE site survey for field station Augsburg installations was conducted 30 January - 3 February 1984. The Augsburg site acceptance testing commenced on 2 October 1984.

5.1.7 (U) DARPA/OP-095 PROJECT SUPPORT. Continuing management and technical support was provided for development of special purpose surveillance equipment sponsored by DARPA/OP-095.

5.1.8 [REDACTED] SCSS/SCORE/MSTDF SYSTEMS. The SCORE factory acceptance test was held 16-20 April 1984. There were no major

[REDACTED] failures. The production hardware was shipped to NSGA Northwest for site acceptance testing. Site acceptance testing was complete on 13 July 1984.

5.1.8.1 [REDACTED] MSTDF & SCORE were tested at NSGA Northwest during the week of 14 August 1984. It was discovered that the interface to STREAMLINER needed work and retesting was scheduled for late September 1984. The MSTDF techeval was completed on 24 October 1984.

5.1.8.2 [REDACTED] All aspects of MSTDF tested satisfactorily except for its interfaces with SCORE. This was to be tested in connection with SCORE's techeval. The SCORE techeval was successfully completed on 7 December 1984.

5.1.9 (U) CLASSIC ORACLE. A CLASSIC ORACLE project review was held at interstate Electronics Corp during the week of 17 Jan 84. A factory acceptance test was scheduled for June with a field technical evaluation to follow in July. This schedule slipped and the FAT was conducted for AFOCALYPSE (the CLASSIC ORACLE STM) during the week of 23 July. The FAT was terminated and rescheduled for the week of 2 August due to software problems. The AFOCALYPSE factory acceptance test was finally completed on 5 Aug 84 and a site acceptance test was scheduled for 4-5 Sep 84 at NSGA Edzell, Scotland. A technical evaluation commenced

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(U) following the SAT on 10 Sep 1984. During the week of 16 Oct 84, the interfacing of the directive RF antenna to the AFOCALYFSE system was accomplished.

5.1.10 (U) SPREAD SPECTRUM. The DELTA BLUE critical design review was held at GTE during the week of 17 Jan 84.

5.1.11 (U) SES (SIGNALS EXPLOITATION SYSTEM). One SES (essentially the same as the "Advanced Signals Analysis Position" at NSGA Edzell) was built by the Navy Research Laboratory for installation at NSGA Misawa, Japan. Installation planning was started for a 1985 installation of this system.

5.1.12 (U) SUB-HF INITIATIVES. The LANDWAYII antenna system was installed at NSGA Edzell, Scotland in early calendar year 1984.

5.1.13 (U) CLASSIC CIRCUS. The CLASSIC CIRCUS search system installation at NSGA Edzell continued into CY1984. CLASSIC CIRCUS was essentially completed by the end of the calendar year.

5.1.14 (U) ADVANCED SEARCH COORDINATOR/CLASSIC FISHNET. Sanders presented a rough draft of the ADVANCED SEARCH COORDINATOR/CLASSIC FISHNET concept plan during the week of 24 Jan 84. A program review as held at Sanders on 1-2 Nov 84.

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5.1.15 (U) G80X was formed in February 1984. This group served as the nucleus for a new CNO directed special project.

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SECTION 6

COMMUNICATIONS AND ADF (U)

6.1 (U) G30 is the Office of the Assistant Commander for Telecommunications and Automated Data Systems. Major programs or projects begun, continued or completed during 1984 include the following.

6.1.1 (U) Master Data Element Dictionary (MDED) Release 1.0 containing over 400 standardized data elements related to the Mobile Systems Technical Data Facility (MSTDF), published on 2 March 1984. (G30D)

6.1.2 (U) Information Systems Planning (ISP) study to define functions, organizational interfaces, information flow and data requirements of each department within Headquarters completed on 31 March 1984. Initiated Headquarters database redesign effort. (G30D)

6.1.3 (U) Project Information and Coordination System (PICS) delivered to GD11 as project management and tracking tool on 15 April 1984. (G30D)

6.1.4 (U) DATABASE 84 Colloquium co-sponsored with Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC), San Diego, 4-8 June 1984. (G30D)

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6.1.5 (U) MDED Release 2.0, containing nearly 500 High Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) related elements, published on 31 October 1984. (G30D)

6.1.6 (U) The NAVSECGRUACT Edzell, Scotland, UNCLAS computer support replacement project was initiated. The computer hardware and the off-the-shelf software selected. This system (IBM System 36) will replace the obsolete IBM System 32 as well as provide additional capabilities to support command UNCLAS functions such as supply and public works. (G332)

6.1.7 [REDACTED] COMNAVSECGRU automation. On 22 June 1984, an office automation contract or Headquarters NAVSECGRU and its field sites was awarded to [REDACTED] for a total amount of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] This contract has been providing new word processing [REDACTED] capabilities. (G33)

6.1.8 (U) CLASSIC FLAGHOIST Network Communications Upgrade:

- (U) Three separate deliveries of NSA network components to FLAGHOIST contractor facility for in-plant test completed.
- (U) Plans and negotiations for installations of NSA network communications service at BULLSEYE TEST NET sites in Maine and California completed.

[REDACTED]

- (U) Liaison with Canadian Forces counterparts • initiated, head of CFSRS, Ottawa briefed.
- [REDACTED] System Acquisition Plan for BULLSEYE Net components initiated. Total size of this effort is on the order of \$20M.
- (U) NAVSECGRU requirements and tasks for NSA's first network modelling and simulation contract developed. (G333)

6.1.9 (U) PLATFORM EMBROIDERY Project Liaison. Detailed NAVSECGRU response to NSA's first acquisition plan for PLATFORM network components coordinated and drafted. NSA EMBROIDERY implementation planning activities, including consolidated site network plans and preliminary costing for implementation tasking at NAVSECGRU sites initiated. (G333)

6.1.12 (U) NCSSA. In June 1984 an initiative to establish a joint NAVSECGRU/NAVELEX Cryptologic Systems Support Activity was developed within G30 and forwarded to NAVELEX. This project will provide both hardware and software life cycle support for existing and future NAVSECGRU cryptologic systems. A CCP budget initiative was submitted in the FOM 87 build for a MILCON for FY89. Several locations were investigated to determine the optimum location for this new activity. (G332)

6.1.13 (U) Continued as the software configuration manager for the BULLSEYE system. During this year, G32 actively participated as secretariat in the BULLSEYE Configuration Control meetings held on 17-18 May and 29-30 November 1984 at the Naval Security Station, Washington, DC. G32 developed and promulgated tasking for the myriad Navy supported BULLSEYE systems as well as providing contractor coordination and management efforts for developing systems such as FLAGHOIST and CENTERBOARD. (G32)

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(U) Major events during 1984 included participation in two TACINTEL-RNINTEL Configuration Control Board (CCB) Meetings held on 11-12 January and 1-2 August 1984 at NAVSECGRUACT Skaggs Island. This year marked the establishment of a stable TACINTEL baseline to assist NOSC in their development of a COMBAT DF during the next two years. (G32).

6.1.15 (U) Continued the Configuration Management of the BOWSPRIT/SAIL system software as well as the management of the software support efforts of the HSSF (Homestead Software Support Facility). G32 actively participated in the BOWSPRIT/SAIL Configuration Control Board (CCB) Meetings held on 17 April 1984 at NAVSECGRUACT Homestead and 1 November 1984 at HQNAVSECGRU Washington DC. This year marked the transfer of the chair of the CCB from G32 to G50 with G32 continuing as the CCB secretariat. The hardware CCB was also combined with the software CCB for the first time this year. (G32)

6.1.16 (U) Continued as the software configuration manager for the Signals Warfare Support Center (SWSC) system, however, NAVELEXSYSCOM retained final approval until the system becomes fully operational. Major events for the year included participation in the SWSC CCB held on 15 May 84 at Naval Electronic Systems Command, Washington, DC. (G32)

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6.1.17 (U) Continued as the software configuration manager for the Communication Routing Device (CRD). No major events for the year. (G32)

6.1.18 (U) G32 and G33 continued close monitoring of the MUSIC system software development. A G32 representative continued providing support in the final testing and evaluation of the MUSIC system. (G32)

6.1.19 (U) In the field of ADP Security, G32 continued to provide guidance to all NAVSECGRU elements, and formulate policy for Headquarters in conforming to higher directives. Major events for the year included the completion of the consolidated NAVSECGRU ADP Security Plan which was forwarded to NSA via CNO "Declassification of Classified Defective Memory Units." (G32)

6.1.22 (U) Headquarters Ethernet Services. Cabling, file servers and print servers are installed. Connection of Xerox equipment was initiated in December.

6.1.23 (U) NSA secure telephone service. Service for NAVSECGRU Area Directors in PAC and LANT completed. Formal program for service at NAVSECGRU sites initiated.

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SECTION 7

SIGNIFICANT LOGISTIC AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS (U)

7.1 (U) G40 is the Assistant Commander for Logistics and Material. During calendar year 1984, G40 was involved in many different tasks, projects and NAVSECGRU related matters. Supporting 38 NAVSECGRU field sites worldwide, G40 corrected approximately 500 Equipment Casualty Reports (CASREPs) and promulgated a total of 313 tasks to COMNAVELEXSYSCOM and completed 186 tasks. A total of 4 military construction projects were begun for a total of \$12.7 million and thirty Minor Construction and Major Facilities Repair Projects were funded from DDMN for a total of \$5.7 million. Under the cognizance of G40L, 4 new major system acquisition projects were begun with 13 major projects still active.

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SECTION B

PERSONNEL, TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATION (U)

8.1 On 1 September 1984, the Assistant Commander for Administration, Personnel and Security (G10) was redesignated as the Assistant Commander for Personnel and Training. G10 was consequently subdivided into three divisions: Human Resource Management/Organization Effectiveness (G11), Military Personnel Programs/Career Development (G12), and Cryptologic Training Programs (G13).

8.2 G11 HIGHLIGHTS

8.2.1 Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): No formal complaints of discrimination filed during 1984, which has been attributed to outstanding EEO counseling. Newly designated Upward Mobility Program Coordinated assigned and trained.

8.2.2 Human Resource Management (HRM): Increased emphasis was placed on all areas of the drug and alcohol program. Results of urinalysis screening revealed a 3% positive rate compared to 6.6% Navy-wide. The drug preference continued to show tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) from marijuana smoking with the use of cocaine increasing. All commands have been random screening with many doing unit sweeps. Five Drug Abuse Program Advisories were

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provided to all elements of NAVSECGRU during 1984.

8.2.3 Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) Program: Plans have been completed and the program guidelines developed for implementation of CMEO. The HRMS/EOPS Team has trained 30 Command Training Team (CTT)/Command Assessor Teams (CAT) members at NAVSECSTA, and at NAVSECGRUACTs Winter Harbor and Sabana Seca. No military EO complaints were filed during 1984.

8.2.4 Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Program: The Navy revised organizational structure of HRM was promulgated by OPNAVINST 5400.39 in April. The OE program will function as a part of the HRM Support System. Trained Navy personnel from OE centers will provide consulting services based on special knowledge of human and organizational behavior and skills.

8.3 G12 HIGHLIGHTS

8.3.1 The NAVSECGRU Personnel Utilization Report (PUR) was canceled 15 May ending several decades of field personnel reporting using that vehicle. The NAVSECGRU Direct Support Utilization Report (DUR) was established on 15 May to provide for field reporting of all NAVSECGRU operational TAD and flight hours on a weekly basis.

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8.3.2 CNO approved a G12 proposal that monthly cryptologic billet tapes be provided to COMNAVSECGRU to streamline processing of OUTSIDE MARF billet changes within Headquarters.

8.3.3 COMNAVMILPERSONSCOM approved a G12 recommendation that GENSER personnel attached to COMNAVSECGRU (approximately 1000 personnel) be included in the monthly officer and enlisted MAFMIS tape in order to provide a tool for management of those resources.

8.3.4 The 1984 Cryptologic Technician Listing (E7-E9) was published in April.

8.3.5 A special edition of the annual Cryptologic Officers Listing (COL) was published in May.

8.3.6 The first edition of the CT Career Handbook was published in March.

8.3.7 Effective 1 July, the Type Duty Code assigned to Canadian Forces Station Masset, British Columbia was changed from preferred overseas shore duty (sea/shore code 6) to overseas shore duty (sea/shore code 3). For personnel who reported on or before 30 June, the entire tour is credited as overseas shore duty (sea/shore code 3) until PRD.

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8.4 G13 HIGHLIGHTS

8.4.1 In January, the Navy Occupational Development and Analysis Center (NODAC) forwarded NOTAP Surveys to every command where Cryptologic Technicians (CTs) are assigned. The purpose of the survey was to gather information necessary to update the CT Occupational Standards (OCC-STDS). The CT OCC-STDS have been maintained by COMNAVSECGRU (G13) because of classification and have not been updated since 1976. The survey responses were returned to COMNAVSECGRU by May and the unclassified response booklets were forwarded to NODAC for processing. The necessary documentation has been prepared and indoctrination for SCI requested for Mr. Oscar Line (GS-12) who will perform analysis on the classified portion of the survey.

8.4.2 An evaluation of the potential and capabilities of the Cryptologic Field Trainer (CFT) was conducted at NAVSECGRUACT Misawa in March. The evaluation was conducted from a courseware development/authoring system perspective, and initial impressions indicate that use of the system, from an operator viewpoint, was excellent. The evaluator was able to be thoroughly proficient after a 10-15 break-in period. From an authoring standpoint; however, at least 20 hours of concentrated training was needed before effective authoring proficiency could be reached. The

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(C) potential for the CFT as a Cryptologic Shore Support Activity (CSSA) trainer is outstanding.

8.4.4 On 10 December, the Cryptologic Training Support Office (G132) was officially opened with RADM [redacted] cutting the ribbon. The CTSO was established to provide training media in support of NAVSECGRU field requirements. Original personnel included [redacted]

8.4.5 [redacted] of NAVCAMS WESTPAC and CTR1 [redacted] of NAVCOMMSTA Spain were awarded the NAVSECGRU Morse Code Proficiency Program Gold Award for demonstrated ability in the reception of International Morse Code at 40 GPM.

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SECTION 9

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY MATERIAL SYSTEM

9.1 On 1 October 1984, the responsibility for the control and direction of cryptographic equipment was transferred from COMNAVTELCOM to DCMS. As DCMS has produced a separate COMMAND HISTORY for 1984, it is reproduced here for inclusion into the HQNAVSECGRU 1984 ANNUAL HISTORY REPORT.

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Communications Security Material System
3801 Nebraska Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20390-5252

OPNAV Report 5750-1

Command History for 1984

Part I	Basic Historical Narrative	
Part II	Key Command Personnel	b6 b2
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Part IV	Statistics	

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Part I

Basic Historical Narrative

1. Executive Summary.

a. Transfer of responsibility for control and distribution of cryptographic equipment from COMNAVTELCOM to DCMS on 1 October 1984 was the most significant event of the year. This transfer added two Navy officers, three Navy enlisted, one Marine Corp enlisted and five civilian billets to DCMS. Other significant events during 1984 which had a major impact on our primary mission:

(1) Automated COMSEC Material System upgrade commenced with hardware installation.

(2) Civilian vacancies and downgrades in T40 (Inventory and Accounting Department) severely hampered personnel manning profile.

2. Chronological Summary.

a. OP-0941 Meeting. During the 1st quarter, CDR [REDACTED] (T) attended OP-0941 meetings on KW-46 and KG-84 crypto transition along with representatives from COMSUBLANT, CNO (OP-02), CINCLANTFLT, COMNAVTELCOM, NAVELEX, and NSA.

b. Transfer of Cryptographic Equipment Cognizance. On 3 July 1984, CDR [REDACTED] (T), LCDR [REDACTED] (TB) and CDR [REDACTED] (G60) met with CAPT [REDACTED] and CDR [REDACTED] COMNAVTELCOM (Code 01) to discuss the transfer of crypto-equipment functions and billets from COMNAVTELCOM to COMNAVSECGRU claimancy. Effective 1 October 1984, the functions and billets for crypto-equipment allocation and inventory control management were under the cognizance of COMNAVSECGRU.

c. CMIO Norfolk Computer Site Survey. On 10 July 1984, Mr. [REDACTED], LCDR [REDACTED] and LTJG [REDACTED] met with representatives of CMIO Norfolk, NAVELEX Portsmouth and WANG Laboratories at CMIO Norfolk to discuss site preparation and installation of the ACMS Computer System at CMIO Norfolk.

d. CMIO San Diego Visit. From 24-26 July 1984, LCDR [REDACTED] (CMIO San Diego), Mr. [REDACTED] (Distribution) and Mr. [REDACTED] (CMIO Vault) visited DCMS, COMNAVTELCOM and Headquarters to liaise on CMS matters and be briefed on FY-85/FY-86 ACMS integration with NSA (S33).

e. ACMS Project Officer. LT [REDACTED] checked onboard DCMS to relieve LCDR [REDACTED] as the ACMS Project Officer.

f. Joint Key Management Working Group (JKMWC). On 30 and 31 July 1984, CDR [REDACTED] (T) and Miss [REDACTED] (T30) attended a Joint Management Meeting at NSA. Briefings were given on new electronic key generation concepts and their impact on distribution, accounting and usage.

g. Automanual System/KL-42. On 23 August 1984, LCDR [REDACTED] (TB) and Miss [REDACTED] (T30B) attended the meeting at NSA (S755) addressing the implementation of the TSEC/KL-42, an alphanumeric encryption/decryption device.

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h. CMIO Norfolk Visit. On 20 August 1984, LCDR [REDACTED] (TB) visited CMIO Norfolk and CINCLANTFLT Communications Coordinator, LT [REDACTED] (Code N612) to discuss COMSEC accounting and distribution issues.

i. STU II Binding. On 30 August 1984, DCMS hosted a meeting with GSA, COMNAVSECCGRU (G60), COMNAVTELCOM (Code 632) and Booz-Allen representatives. GSA System Manager presented an overview of the STU-II (TSEC/KY-71) future implementation and details of the Secure Voice System.

j. AKAV 500 Series Meeting. On 29 August 1984, Mr. [REDACTED] (NSA/S75) briefed Navy representatives from CNSG/DCMS on the new AKAV 500 series, addressing the impact of 36 booklets as opposed to one booklet on the Navy Distribution System (LANT only at this time). The AKAV 500 is II MAF CEOI (Marine operational changing call sign/frequency system), compatible with AKAI 16.

k. CMIO San Diego Site Survey. On 28-29 August 1984, LT [REDACTED] (T50B) and LT [REDACTED] (T50C) met with CMIO San Diego, WANG Labs and NAVLEX representatives to conduct and coordinate the ACMS computer site survey at CMIO San Diego.

l. CMIO San Diego Visit. On 14 September 1984, LCDR [REDACTED] (TB) met with CMIO San Diego (LCDR [REDACTED]) and Assistant NAVSECCGRU Department Head (LCDR [REDACTED]) to tour, discuss and preview upcoming changes to the COMSEC issuing facility and cryptographic hardware storage vault.

m. Automanual Program KL-42 Meeting. On 20 September 1984, LCDR [REDACTED] (TB) and Mr. [REDACTED] (G61) met with CNO (OP-0941J) representatives to discuss the reduction of paper codes with the implementation of the TSEC/KL-42.

n. "SOLID SHIELD 85" Initial Communications Planning Conference. On 25 September 1984, CDR [REDACTED] (T) briefed USCINCLANT (J621) and "Solid Shield 85" exercise planners at the Initial Communications Planning Conference (ICPC) held at Fort Bragg, NC. The brief centered on CMS modus operandi of distribution of keying material for the exercise and informed exercise planners of the identification, production and storage pipeline problems to avoid in keying material planning for "Solid Shield 85." This is the first time in which DCMS has briefed exercise planners.

o. Navy Key Distribution System Briefing (NKDS). On 15 October 1984, CDR [REDACTED] (T) attended the brief for Mr. [REDACTED] (DDC), presented by Mr. [REDACTED] (NAVELEX/PDE-110) at NSA. Mr. [REDACTED] expressed considerable interest in the proposed NKDS concept and expressed surprise that the Navy had started on the concept two years (1982) in advance of NSA.

p. COMSEC Insecurity Coding Meeting. On 13 September and 18 October 1984, Miss [REDACTED] (T20) attended meetings at NSA concerning a proposed, expanded COMSEC insecurity coding scheme NSA intends to use to produce their 1984 reports on COMSEC insecurity statistics and trends.

q. NAVSTAR Global Positioning System (GPS) COMSEC Working Group. On 23-24 October 1984, Miss [REDACTED] (T30) attended the NAVSTAR COMSEC Working Group meeting to discuss and resolve action items proposed by the crypto key management subgroup. NSA has forwarded an information memorandum to SECDEF addressing recommendations for distribution and management of keying material for the GPS.

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r. HYX-58 In-Theatre Replacement. During the 4th quarter, DCMS requested FLTCINC consideration/concurrence for the establishment of ten HYX-58 equipments to be staged with Battle Groups for temporary emergency replacement. Due to continued failure of these supplies, the VINSON replacement equipment remained under DCMS control for authority to transfer as a crossdeck item for relieving Battle Group.

s. KW-46 Keying Concept Briefing. On 23 October 1984, a meeting was held at DCMS, sponsored by [REDACTED] (NSA representative), to discuss the KW-46 and the appropriate key material involved.

t. KGR-96 Planning Conference. On 8 November 1984, Mrs. [REDACTED] (T31) and Mr. [REDACTED] (CNTC124/T60) attended the KGR-96 follow-on planning meeting held at Air Force Cryptologic Support Center (AFCSC), Kelly AFB. The meeting was held to discuss KGR-96 cryptologic equipment/keying material distribution plans.

No
u. Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) Keying Requirements. On 16 November 1984, Miss [REDACTED] (T30) met with Mr. [REDACTED] Navy Program Manager (Naval Air Development Center) and Mr. [REDACTED] (NESSEC) to discuss preliminary requirements for JTIDS Software Development System. JTIDS is undergoing a five year developmental program and is expected to be operational FY-88.

v. Keying Material Requirements. On 19 November 1984, DCMS hosted a meeting with Mr. [REDACTED] (NSA/S306) to discuss and project the Navy COMSEC keying material requirements for FY-86 through FY-91.

w. Leased Satellite (LEASAT) Keying Requirements. On 20 November 1984, LCDR [REDACTED] (TB), Mrs. [REDACTED] (T31) and CTA2 [REDACTED] met with Mr. [REDACTED] (NAVELEX Project Manager) to plan keying material distribution for the LEASAT project for FY-85/86.

x. KG-84 SURTASS Key Distribution. On 29 November 1984, Mr. [REDACTED] (NAVELEX) hosted a meeting with NSA (S1) and DCMS (T30) representatives to plan KG-84 keying material requirements for SURTASS.

y. Coast Guard STU II Binding. On 28 November 1984, DCMS (T30) hosted an STU II Binding coordinator meeting with Coast Guard Agency Terminal Coordinators, LT [REDACTED] and Mr. [REDACTED]. DCMS will handle distribution of keying material for Coast Guard and coordinate with GSA to ensure distribution continuity and confirmation of requirements.

3. Basic Narrative.

a. Administrative Services Department (T10)

The function of the Administrative Services Department is to provide a variety of administrative services to the staff of DCMS. Primary functions include the processing of incoming and outgoing mail, preparation and distribution of correspondence and messages, fiscal management, military and civilian personnel administration, physical and personnel security, military and civilian training, maintenance of activity files and classified material control.

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b. Plans, Policy, and Procedures Department (T20)

The Plans, Policy, and Procedures Department develops COMSEC Material System plans, policies, and procedures; prepares and promulgates publications containing the Navy's COMSEC Material System policy and procedures; determines requirements and develops plans for personnel, facilities, and other resources within the COMSEC Material System; reviews and monitors reports of COMSEC material insecurities; and provides technical guidance concerning COMSEC material matters to Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Military Sealift Command CMS accounts.

(1) As part of an intensive effort by COMNAVSECCGRU to reduce the steadily increasing number of insecurities reported each year, DCMS started publishing expanded insecurity statistics in the CMS UPDATE concerning the number of insecurities that were reported to DCMS during the previous month and/or quarter. These expanded statistics were broken down by branch of service (Navy/Marine) and area/location (LANT/PAC), and then by the type of unit (e.g., ashore/afloat) within each area. Quarterly, a list of the top three insecurities committed were published. At the top of the list was always Missing Material.

(2) To help in compiling statistics on insecurities, DCMS developed a program for use on a mini-computer. With the help of this program, it was possible to enter a CMS account number and find out how many insecurities that account committed. The program also gave the number of insecurities that occurred during a certain time period as well as the frequency a certain short title was subjected to compromise.

(3) CINCLANTFLT and CINCPACFLT required the name and collateral duties of a custodian involved in an insecurity be included in each insecurity report and through CMS standdowns, required an intense review of CMS procedures by each command.

(4) A combination of FLTCINC involvement and DCMS expanded listing of insecurities reduced 1984 report of insecurities by one-third in comparison to 1983.

c. CMS Operations Department (T30)

The CMS Operations Department is responsible for the acquisition, control, distribution, status, and disposition of COMSEC material (software) and technical publications required to fulfill the secure communications requirements of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Military Sealift Command.

(1) T30 was responsible for special programs that ensured the proper projection for software for new cryptographic systems and concepts. These programs include:

- NAVSTAR - Space-based radio navigation system designed to provide U.S. and Allied land, sea, and air forces with worldwide, three-dimensional position and velocity information by late 1980's.

- ACME - Low data rate, remotely rekeyable system for satellite data downlinks. It is scheduled for implementation FY-88.

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- ELF - U.S. Navy communications system that will broadcast messages to operational submarines.

- KEMPLE-P - KG-30 modification program designed for communications support of TACAMO operations.

- NKDS - Navy key distribution operational concept. NKDS will improve the flexibility of CMS by providing a greater responsiveness in meeting Navy distribution, accounting, and management functions.

- STU II - KY-71 phased program of the Federal Secure Telephone Service (FSTS) designed to operate over commercial telephone networks.

- AKAV 500 - Marine CEOI operational changing call sign/frequency system. The series encompass the concept of key for unique operational environments and will eventually replace all CEOI LANT/PAC areas.

- AMP - Automanual program designed for use in controlled environments and to replace manual cryptosystems. The automanual device is the KL-42.

- SURTASS - Surveillance Towed Array Sensor System. This system is installed on civilian operated ships under operational control of FLTCINCS.

- KW-46 - Scheduled to replace the KW-37 and the KG-14 on fleet broadcast.

- LEASAT - Leased satellite communications system.

(2) The accurate development, assessment and evaluation of these programs, from the software approach, is essential to the readiness and effectiveness of the operating forces. Miscalculation in software planning, stocking and availability could cause irreparable interruption in communications, disruption of mission capability and in some instances, delays in deployment. These programs will have a lasting impact on the future of Navy communications.

(3) The Navy management for the NAVSAT Security Program was terminated in September 1984, and the software transferred to Sperry, the relevant civilian contractor. The remainder of the program will be under the auspices of Sperry with NSA concurrence.

d. Accounting Department (T40)

The Accounting Department's mission is to verify the accuracy of COMSEC material inventories, to determine and to resolve CMS accounting errors and to maintain CMS account history files.

(1) The Accounting Department provided COMSEC material support and CMS accounting service to approximately 1300 CMS accounts. The accuracy of 2672 COMSEC material inventories was verified; this number represents an increase of 872 over 1838. Also increasing over 1983 figures is the quantity of correspondence of 4880 pieces over 1983. The number of military personnel

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hours devoted to collateral duties increased 824 hours over 1983. The number of DECOMS increased by 4 over 1983. The number of AUTODIN inventories was 13 over 1983.

(2) The above was accomplished with three civilian vacancies, the downgrading of five civilian positions and an increase in collateral military duties.

e. Computer Support Department (T50)

The function of the Computer Support Department is to develop, maintain, and manage computer systems in support of DCMS with regard to distribution, accounting, and material management of COMSEC material throughout the Naval Establishment.

(1) Computer Upgrade - The ACMS computer upgrade remained on schedule for implementation on 1 October 1985. The following significant project milestones were noted:

- (a) ACMS contract awarded to WANG Laboratories on 9 May 1984.
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(b) LT [REDACTED] relieved LCDR [REDACTED] as the ACMS Project Officer in August 1984.
(c) Installation of DCMS WANG computer hardware was accomplished in October 1984.
(d) Data Base Management System (DBMS) SPEED II installed in November 1984.

f. COMSEC Equipment/Ancillary Department (T60)

The COMSEC Equipment/Ancillary Department is responsible for the acquisition, control, distribution, status, and disposition of COMSEC material (hardware) and technical publications required to fulfill the secure communications requirements of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Military Sealift Command.

(1) Our newest department is tasked with controlling and distributing crypto equipment to Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, and foreign sales and service to specified allies.

(2) T60 is involved in several long range COMSEC equipment projects including:

(a) VINSON Implementation.

1. Outfitted all deploying Battle Groups, including air wings, carrier and all supporting surface ships with VINSON. If the ship or ships had completed Regular Overhaul, their full allowance of VINSON equipment was provided; otherwise, a temporary VINSON Augmentation Package (VAP) was provided. The following Battle Groups were outfitted during 1984: USS CONSTELLATION, USS CORAL SEA, USS INDEPENDENCE and USS NIMITZ.

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2. Marine Corps. 95% of the ground forces of FMFLANT were provided VINSON (KY-57) during 1984. Atlantic Fleet MARG airborne units were converted to VINSON. VINSON implementation started in FMFPAC this year and was about 20% completed by December 1984. Two squadrons of F-18 MARCORPS airborne units are fitted with VINSON.

(b) PARKHILL Implementation in Marine Corps. KY-65 and KY-75 PARKHILL equipment was completed in FMFLANT ground units. 51% of PARKHILL deliveries have been completed to FMFPAC ground units.

(c) KG-81 Implementation. During 1984, there were 206 KG-81 equipments shipped and installed by the operational users. This represents 32.5% of the total implementation of the various KG-81 package-switching network.

(d) KG-84 Implementation. There was a total of 708 KG-84/84A equipments installed for various functions during 1984. This figure represents only .03% of the programmed 24,291 KG-84/84A installations.

(e) KL-47 Phase-Out. In June 1984, the Navy phased out the utilization of the KL-47 for submarine communications equipment and commenced operational implementation of the KL-51 (RACE) communications network.

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Number of ARFCOS Shipments	87
Number of packages shipped via ARFCOS	811
Total pounds shipped via ARFCOS	116,162
Number of registered mail packages received	683
Number of registered mail shipments	447
Number of packages received from NSA/ARFCOS	2,171
Total pounds received from NSA/ARFCOS	139,208
Number of packages shipped via supply	127
Total pounds shipped via supply	15,137
Number of CMS accounts established	79
Number of CMS accounts disestablished	46
DCMS Vault Storage Space	
Hardware Storage Space	15,715
Software Storage Space	1,188
DCMS Action Line Calls received	3,436
T10/TB	15
T20	499
T30	1,516
T40	1,410
T50	5
Number of communication messages transmitted	4,727
Crypto Repair Facility	
Total equipment forwarded	421
Total equipment returned	334
Modification kits forwarded	193
CMS Material Destruction other than monthly 2-1	
Software	20,953
Hardware	1,102

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SECTION 10

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (10)

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ACNSG-1196-84

SUBJ: MISSION, TASKS AND FUNCTIONS OF ACNSG AND NSGA FORT MEADE

A. HQNSINST C5450.2C (NOTAL)

B. NSGINST 5450.23P (NOTAL)

1. EFFECTIVE 24 OCTOBER 1984, THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU WILL BE SEPARATED FROM THOSE OF THE CO, NSGA FORT MEADE.

2. ACNSG IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPRESENTING THE COMMANDER, NAVAL SECURITY GROUP TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE AND AS DELINEATED REF A IS ASSIGNED THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:

A. SERVE AS THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF COMNAVSECGRU AT NSA/CSS.

B. ASSIST COMNAVSECGRU IN THE ROLE OF NAVY ELEMENT COMMANDER, CSS.

C. ADVISE COMNAVSECGRU AS TO CURRENT AND FUTURE NSA/CSS PLANS.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IMPACTING UPON NAVAL CRYPTOLOGIC OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES.

D. CONDUCT LIAISON WITH THE DIENSA/CH CSS AND ASSIST IN THE EVALUATION OF NAVSECGRU FIELD STATIONS. (PARTICIPATE IN THE FIELD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM).

E. PROVIDE SERVICES, INCLUDING COORDINATION OF VISIT SCHEDULING, FOR NAVSECGRU PERSONNEL VISITING NSA/CSS.

F. SERVE AS FOCAL POINT FOR NAVSECGRU CSSA REQUIREMENTS AND COORDINATES WITH NSA/CSS PROVISION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

G. COORDINATE AND PARTICIPATE WITH ASSISTANT COMMANDERS AND STAFF ASSISTANTS IN FORMULATION OF PLANS AND PROGRAMS.

NOTE: TO PERFORM THIS MISSION IT IS NECESSARY THAT ACNSG BE INCLUDED AS AN ADDRESSEE ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE WITH NSA/CSS OTHER THAN PURE ANALYTICAL EXCHANGES.

H. THE FUNCTIONS OF NSGA FORT MEADE IAW REF E INCLUDE:

A. PERFORM THOSE FUNCTIONS AS A CSSA FOR FLEET COMMANDERS TO INCLUDE CLASSIC PALADIN RESPONSIBILITIES.

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- B. MAINTAIN TRANSPORTABLE TECHNICAL LIBRARIES.
- C. PERFORM NAVY SIGSIC FUNCTIONS
- D. DIRECT THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FLAFMA AND FCMF PROGRAMS.
- E. BE THE EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR WIDEFAND OPERATIONS OF THE BULLSEYE SYSTEM.
- F. OPERATE THE SNIF.
- G. EXERCISE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OVER ALL NAVAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO NSA/CSS AND NSGA FORT MEADE.
- H. THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE EFFECTIVE 24 OCT 1984:

ACNSG - CAPT [REDACTED]

DEPUTY ACNSG - CDR [REDACTED]

C.O. NSGA FM - CAPT [REDACTED]

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NSGA FM - CDR [REDACTED]

OFFICERS OFFICER NSGA FM - CDR [REDACTED]

I. THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST COMMANDS IN DETERMINING THE CORRECT ADDRESSEE TO USE FOR CORRESPONDENCE. COMMUNICATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ARE COMMON. THEREFORE, INTERNAL ACTION WILL ENSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE OFFICE RECEIVES THE CORRESPONDENCE. CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE ANSWERED BY THE OFFICE HAVING COGNIZANCE.

J. ACNSG, CO NSGA FM, OPS OFFICER NSGA FM AND ADMIN SERVICES ARE LOCATED IN NSA HQTRS BLDG RM 2A164, PHONE VON 235-6445, COMM 688-6446, GREY 953-3981 AND ASVCM 2320 EXT 33. CO NSGA FM ALSO MAINTAINS AN OFFICE IN BLDG 9895 AS WELL AS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, PHONE VON 235-6491/923-6351, COMM 688-6491/677-5351.

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NATIONAL SECURITY

REPORT

FOR

NATIONAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY

COLONIAL, MARYLAND

Classified by: CP/NW/NS 5517.1F
Declassify on: Originating Agency's
Determination Required

Enclosure (1)
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CH/AA

SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. SUPPORTIVITY OF SIGHTING OF EVENTS

1. (U) (12 JAN) Family Peer Training Program implemented with ten volunteers trained for home visits. (Refer to Section II, para. A.1).
2. (U) (13 JAN) First "NASC" class held. (Refer to Section II, para. A.2).
3. (U) (18 JAN) Departmental Substance Abuse Representative program began. (Refer to Section II, para. A.3).
4. (U) (JAN) Current Operations and Technical Readiness Element (COTRE) established within the Fleet Support Division (OPS-33). (Refer to Section II, para. B.4.a).
5. (U) (JAN) Department of the Navy, Organizational Effectiveness Center, Alexandria, Virginia, began a Corrman Assessment Survey. (Refer to Section II, para. A.4).
6. (U) (21 FEB) The Sea lymph Information Facility (SILF) (OPS-331) took delivery from a contractor organization of Seal Harbor processing software. (Refer to Section II, para. B.4.b).
7. (U) (11 MAR) Random random urinalysis program started. Fifty-six members are tested on a monthly basis. (Refer to Section II, para. A.5).
8. (U) (12 MAR) Rape Awareness training held for COO's and COO's by the Army Mental Health Counselor. (Refer to Section II, para. A.6).
9. (U) (20 MAR) CPO [REDACTED] selected as "WYSDM2001" POG4 Sailor of the Year. Nomination submitted to COMWHAFCPU for consideration as their Sailor of the Year candidate.
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10. (U) (21 MAR) A Corrman Fitness Coordinator and Department Fitness Coordinators were appointed to oversee a Corrman "Health and Physical Readiness" program, per COMWHAFCPU 611. (Refer to Section II, para. A.7).
11. (U) (21-22 MAR) OPS-352 personnel participated in U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island' C3CM wargames.
12. (U) (23 MAR) First Annual CTIC On-the-Roof Man (OTRM) Award presented to CTIC(WMC) [REDACTED] as the most outstanding enlisted Navy Cryptologist for 1993.
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13. (U) (24 MAR) Corrman held its first Springfest at Fleb's Park with 200 attending.

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14. (U) (29 APR) Tri-Service SC3 Mobilization Planning Group, chaired by NSM&P, met to formulate a mobilization plan for USA/CSS. (Refer to Section II, para. A.1').

15. (U) (25 APR) [REDACTED] and CTAS [REDACTED] selected as the Senior and Junior Sailors of the Quarter respectively for January - March 1984.

16. (U) (29 APR) USCA Marianas Volleyball team won Ft. Meade Post Championship.

17. (U) (29 APR - 02 MAY) Inspector General (IG) for CTF-111/NSRCC and his team conducted an administrative, tactical, and personnel inspection of the Command. (Refer to Section II, para. A.1).

18. (U) (01 MAY) CDR training held by T/2 [REDACTED] for 45 Command COO's. (Refer to Section II, para. A.8).

19. (U) (14 - 26 MAY) CTICCS(WNC) [REDACTED] and CTIIS(SS/WNC) [REDACTED] made a Field Assistance Visit (FAV) to NAVFORTRUST, Rota, Spain/VO-2 Beta, Spain; NSA Athens, Greece; COMUSMACVCOM (USS LASALLE (AGF-2)), Bahrain, Bahrain; NSA, Clark Air Force Base, Republic of the Phillipines; V-1, Agana, Guam; CTF-111/NSRCC/IMPAC/CD USMACVCOM, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

20. (U) (16 - 18 MAY) CPS-362 personnel visited CTF-111/NSRCC and FICEURLAND/7 for liaison and technical discussions.

21. (U) (23 MAY) The Command Chaplain, Mrs. [REDACTED] selected as the Command's first Annual spouse of the Year.

22. (U) (19 JUN - 26 JUN) CTIC [REDACTED] and CTIC(WNC) [REDACTED] participated in the Technical Standards of Readiness (TSOR) Tiger Team work group at NSA Norfolk.

23. (U) (23 JUN and 27 JUN) The sister, Mrs. [REDACTED] and the daughters, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the late CTIC [REDACTED] for whom Dickerson Hall, Bldg. 2773 was named, visited the Command and toured the RFO. Received momentos of the visit.

24. (U) (27 - 28 JUN) CTF-111/NSRCC Force Master Chief, CTIC [REDACTED] visits.

25. (U) (31 JUN) Command Chaplain participated in the Domestic Conflict Containment Program Seminar held in Baltimore, Maryland. (Refer to Section II, para. A.9).

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20. (U) (SF JUL) CPO [REDACTED] and STOCS [REDACTED] selected as the Senior and Junior Sailors of the Quarter respectively for April - June 1984.

21. (U) (17 JUL) Mr. [REDACTED] fills the Special Services Officer vacancy.

22. (U) (25 JUL) First Substance Abuse Supervisors Seminar held for division officers and chiefs. (Refer to Section II, para. A.10).

23. (U) (27 JUL) Command picnic held at Purba Lake; over 700 attended.

24. (U) (JUL/AUG) CDRP [REDACTED] LCDR [REDACTED] and CO [REDACTED] visited DIRNSGALANT and VCO LANT HHR for wideband matters.

25. (U) (JUL - AUG) Captain [REDACTED], USNC, appointed the first Command Physical Security Officer on 1st July. The Physical Security Review Committee was formed on 19 August with publication of a Physical Security Plan on 23 November.

26. (U) (14 - 19 AUG) Both the Men's and the Women's Softball teams took the Championship in the South Mid-Atlantic Navy Sports Conference.

27. (U) (21 AUG - 17 SEP) OPSC-352 personnel conduct a liaison trip to Pacific Fleet SICAFS units. *b6*

28. (U) (AUG) LCDR [REDACTED] and CO [REDACTED] (OPS-32) visited DIRNSGPAC, CSC PAC, VCO PAC, VCO NCPAC and VCPAC PAC for wideband matters.

29. (U) (AUG) OPSC-351 personnel provided support to CINCLANT OPSEC committee for RIMPAC.

30. (U) (12 - 14 SEP) NCSA hosts the South Mid-Atlantic Navy Sports Conference Golf Tournament with Lt. Haymon Smith of NSGA beating out 40 participants.

31. (U) (15 - 26 SEP) LCDR [REDACTED] and STOCS (NAC) [REDACTED] (OPS-36) made a FAM to DIRNSSECFEU, London, England; NCS, Rota, Spain and NSGA Athens, Greece.

32. (U) (SEP) LCDR [REDACTED] and CO [REDACTED] (OPS-32) attended the annual Bullseye Operations Working Group Conference hosted by CINCLANTFLT.

33. (U) (SEP) The second training increment for the Navy Family Peer Program was held. (Refer to Section II, para. A.12).

34. (U) (SEP) CPO [REDACTED] appointed as the Special Assistant to the Executive Officer functioning as the Family Services Office Manager and client intake co-ordinator.

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43. (U) (S) Navy Family Services Clothing Closet established. (Refer to Section II, para. A.13).

44. (U) (23 SEP) CROW held its first Annual Khaki Ball.

45. (U) (24 SEP) CTI1 [REDACTED] relieved CTIC [REDACTED] as NMSPCOMNSPZ Forum Master Chief. Master Chief [REDACTED] assumed duties as Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Director, National Security Agency.

46. (U) (17 OCT) CTI1 [REDACTED] and CTI2 [REDACTED] selected as the Senior and Junior Sailor of the Quarter respectively for July - September 1984.

47. (U) (13 OCT) Celebrated the Navy's 200th birthday with a dinner-dance held at the Town Inn, Largo, Maryland, with COM [REDACTED] as guest speaker.

48. (U) (24 OCT) Captain [REDACTED] relieved Captain [REDACTED] in a Change of Command Ceremony at Gaffney Sports Arena. (Refer to Section II, para. A.2). *b6*

49. (U) (24 OCT) Mrs. [REDACTED] awarded the Outstanding Ombudsman award by NMSPCOMNSPZ Director, Navy Human Resources Management Office.

50. (U) (21 OCT) Civilian Meritorious Service Medal was awarded to Mrs. [REDACTED], NMSPCOMNSPZ All-in-Veteran's coordinator, for sustained superior performance.

51. (U) (22 NOV) IP" Personal Computer equipment was received and distributed to the NMSPCOMNSPZ Division, Fleet Support Division, Classic Paladin Division, Administrative Support and Liaison Staff.

52. (U) (26 NOV) For COMMUSPOTY message 023627Z NOV 84, Counter Intelligence polygraph examinations began for all USN/USAF military members assigned NSA/CSS NMSPCOMNSPZ. (Refer to Section II, para. A.14). *b6*

53. (U) (26 NOV) First Class Petty Officers' Association established at the Command.

55. (U) (27 NOV - 02 DEC) CTIC(WC) [REDACTED] and CTIC(AS/WAC) [REDACTED] (OPS-36) attended the NMSPCOMNSPZ Direct Support Conference in Naples, Italy. *b6*

56. (U) (30 NOV) Zenith Z-12" micro-computers installed in Support Department.

REPRODUCED BY [redacted]
58. (U) (PAK/DIC) USN [redacted] (OFS-32) visited USN-18, USN-18,
and USN-23F for Libanon patients.

Arb
59. (I) (16 DIC) Former Corran's Master Chief, CTFG-1 [redacted]
USN (RITT) died of cancer. A memorial service was held at the Post Chapel
Center on 19 December.

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SECTION II: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

A. Support Department

1. (U) The Naval Security Group Activity Family Peer Program held its first two-week training seminar. Ten Peer Program "One Visitors" were trained in the area of early childhood development, resource availability, and general support procedures that would enable them to enter into support relationships with identified dysfunctional families. The training was directed under the guidance of a consultant from the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, Ypsilanti, Michigan. This program is one of three pilot programs that the Navy has adopted to address the issues of family wellness and act as a prevention of child abuse and neglect.

2. (U) The first Navy Substance Abuse Prevention Program (NSAPP) class was held at NSA. Subsequent classes were held every other month for the remainder of the year. An average of 22 people, both officer and enlisted, attended each class.

3. (U) A Department Substance Abuse Representative (DSAR) was appointed for each department. The DSAR's are trained to present CTR blocks on substance abuse, act as initial information points for department personnel, and are members of the Command Substance Abuse Council.

4. (U) A Formal Assessment Survey was conducted by the Navy Organizational Effectiveness Center in January. A cross-sectional representation of 97 personnel were interviewed. In April, a Command Assessment Working Group (CAWG) was established to look at the problem areas and make recommendations to the Commanding Officer for implementing findings of the survey.

5. (U) Fifty to sixty Command members are being tested monthly under the Command's "Marijuana Analysis Program using the MDT S.T. (single test) portable detection machine by the Syva Corporation. Paid for by CNO, the test kit is effective in the detection of nine different drug classifications.

6. (U) Five Rape Awareness classes were held for 267 females and 110 CPO/CPOs by the Army Mental Health Counselor, SPS [REDACTED] Two Rape Prevention classes were given at NSA and USA by Detective Bonnie Olson of the Anne Arundel County Police Sex Crime Unit. b6

7. (U) A Command "Health and Readiness" Program was established to define criteria for physical fitness and weight control standards. Ensign Roy Ober was appointed to oversee the program and advise the Commanding Officer on health and fitness matters. Twenty personnel were selected to serve as Department Fitness Coordinators with responsibility of monitoring the yearly PT test and the Mandatory Conditioning Program. The Conditioning Program is given twice daily, 5 days a week for personnel not meeting required body fat or fitness standards and consists of a 45 minute exercise session including the 1.5 mile run or the optional 500 yard swim.

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(b) 6
 8. (U) Four 4-hour CPR classes were given by the Command Chaplain, HM2 [REDACTED] for 46 CPOs (interim). The on-going program evaluates, identifies, and provides on hand training in CPR prevention and rescue methods. Upon completion, the CPOs are certified in Level I - Heart Association.

9. (U) The Command Chaplain participated, along with two counselors from the Navy Family Service Center, Annapolis, in the Domestic Conflict Containment Program Seminar in Baltimore, Maryland. This seminar provided training necessary to facilitate a ten-week group therapy program designed to eliminate physical violence from the marital family relationships. This invaluable training has enabled our NMIC counselors to facilitate two group therapy sessions at Ft. Monroe to date. The first session was held in August/September; the second in November/December.

10. (U) The first Substance Abuse Supervisors Seminar was held with 35 division officers/division chiefs attending. A presentation from SAC, Legal, SSO, and Medical participated, each explaining their function and how this Command's policies and procedures were applied. This was followed by a question and answer session. These seminars are held quarterly.

11. (U) This year, NSA Ft. Meade published its first Physical Security Plan as Annex I to its Disaster Preparedness Plan. Physical security awareness has been elevated both within the Command and in conjunction with the National Security Agency. Plans have been made with other cryptologic elements and the NSA to add a security perimeter around the Troop Support area.

12. (U) The second training increment for the Navy Family Peer Program was held. Eight new Home Visitors participated in this two-week session. Six of the previously trained volunteers transferred, leaving a total of 14 trained Home Visitors by September. By the end of 1994, seventeen families were the recipients of the Peer Program's support and guidance.

13. (U) An immediate need for temporary furnishings and leading closet items was identified and the task of collecting and distributing the items was established. The Command allocated space in one of two NSCC warehouses for the storage of these items when not in use.

14. (U) In response to new DOD and NSA guidelines, the Naval Investigative Service began polygraph exams in November for all USN/NSC Military personnel assigned to NMIC 63997. Two polygraphers conduct two exams a day, four days a week starting with personnel who checked on board since 31 October. As of 31 December, 36 NSCA NMIC individuals were tested.

15. (U) On 22 March 1994, the first in a continuing series of Tri-Service Mobilization Planning group meetings was held for the purpose of developing an SCM mobilization plan. Objectives of the plan would be to smooth the accession of more than 2,000 military reservists into the USN/NSC organization in the event of full or partial mobilization. During subsequent meetings, a draft mobilization plan was developed addressing

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various personnel, administrative, security and logistics matters. The working group has an objective of presenting a workable plan for testing purposes during the second quarter of calendar year 1975.

B. Operations Department

1. (U) The formal inspection was conducted by the Inspector General. Thirteen formal and informal recommendations were identified based on findings of the IG team. Three recommendations applied to the Operations Department and all actions were reported complete in the 9 October 1974 quarterly Implementation Status Report.

2. (U) Captain [REDACTED] relieved Captain [REDACTED] in a Change of Command Ceremony at the Gaffney Sports Arena on 24 October. The duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group were separated from those of the Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity Fort Meade. Responsibility for the following duties was assigned to ASSISTANT COMMANDER:

a. (U) Serve as the personal representative of COMNAVSECNOF at NSA/CSS.

b. (U) Assist COMNAVSECNOF in the role of Navy element command, CSS.

c. (U) Advise COMNAVSECNOF as to current and future NSA/CSS plans, policies and programs impacting upon Naval cryptologic operations and resources.

d. (U) Conduct liaison with DIA/NS/CSS and assist in the evaluation of NSA/CSS field stations. (Participate in the Field Assistance Program).

e. (U) Provide services, including coordination of visit scheduling, for NSA/CSS personnel visiting NSA/CSS.

f. (U) Serve as a focal point for NSA/CSS requirements and coordinates with NSA/CSS provision of technical information.

g. (U) Coordinate and participate with Assistant Commanders and Staff Assistants in formulation of plans and programs.

h. (U) The NSA/CSS Operations Officer no longer performs the functions of Deputy, NSA/CSS SECNOF.

3. (U) Midland Operations Control Division (OPC-32)

a. (U) Assisted, advised and supported ACNSC/CO NSA/CSSSECNOF Fort Meade, in his responsibilities for monitoring the effectiveness, excising coverage control authority and overall coordination of the wideband portion of the U.S. Navy NMDSYC System operations.

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b. (U) In August, 1982, AFMRC promulgated a worldwide Preventive Maintenance (PM) schedule for wideband stations. Numerous changes had been made subsequently. In November, 1984, AFMRC consolidated all changes, cancelled the August 1982 version, and issued a Worldwide Wideband PM Schedule Memo.

4. (U) Fleet Support Division (AFSC-32)

a. (U) January/February marks the inception and establishment of the Current Operations and Technical Readiness Element (COTRE) (OPG-337) within the Fleet Support Division. In support of data handling and storage requirements, OPG-337 acquired an IBM 3270 microcomputer. Subsequently, appropriate software was also acquired.

b. (U) The Sea Wyrh Information Facility (SWIF) took delivery from a contractor organization of the Seal Harbor post-mission processing software on 1 February. This software was designed and written to enable the SWIF to support Sea Wyrh Release IV deployments. During calendar year 1984, SWIF provided pre-mission database support and post-mission data processing for 4 Atlantic Fleet Sea Wyrh Release IV deployments. Additionally, SWIF assisted the Pacific Support Facility at NSCI Misawa, Japan in pre-mission database support for two Pacific Fleet Sea Wyrh missions. With the new processing software, post-mission processing time was reduced to approximately two weeks.

5. (U) Foreign Language Proficiency Maintenance (FLAMM) (OPG-34)

a. (U) Calendar Year 1984 FLAMM Test Cycle: From January to February, 1984 FLAMM examinations were administered to 926 Navy and 107 USMC cryptolinguists in the Arabic, Chinese Mandarin, French, Hebrew, Korean, Russian, and Spanish languages. Overall 44.5% of the examinees demonstrated a satisfactory knowledge of general radiotelephone duties; of these, 17.2% were evaluated as being language qualified for Direct Support operations. The following command's received the "U.S. C.P. FLAMM Language Proficiency Award" based on cryptologic achievement on the calendar year 1984 examinations:

HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Large Command
Small Command

COMMUSGRUAFAC Athens
COMMUSGRUAFAC Barbers Point

Large Content
Small Content

COMMUNICATED Key Test
COMMUNICATED Update

b. (U) FMFP Program Status

i. (U) Calendar Year 1984 production of FMFP publications:

Language	Projections	Completions	Completion Rate	Revisions
[REDACTED]	1	1	100%	3
[REDACTED]	1	1	100%	"
[REDACTED]	2	2	100%	1
[REDACTED]	2	2	100%	"
[REDACTED]	3	3	100%	"
[REDACTED]	4	4	100%	"
[REDACTED]	5	1	20%	"
[REDACTED]	2	2	100%	4
Totals -----	22	13	59%	8

ii. (U) Status of overall STUM production since the RCPW Program inception is:

Language	STUM's Projected	STUM's Completed	STUM's Remaining	Overall Completion Rate
[REDACTED]	25	24	1*	72%
[REDACTED]	23	20	4	87%
[REDACTED]	17	10	7	12%
[REDACTED]	21	12	9	57%
[REDACTED]	36	33	3	100%
[REDACTED]	32	79	3	96%
[REDACTED]	33	29	4	88%
Totals -----	261	237	34	88.5%

iii. (U) In addition to 12 STUM's published during the year, eight existing STUM's were completely revised.

c. (U) SLAMR Language Training Assistance Visits (LTAV). During calendar year 1984, four LTAVs were conducted to commands in Europe, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and COMUS.

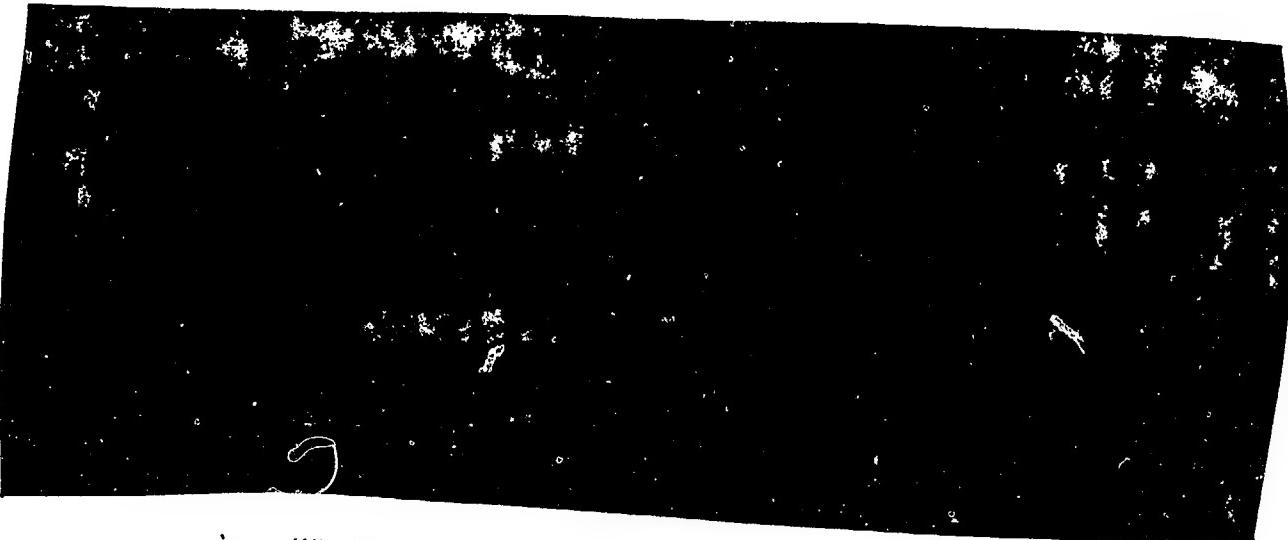
d. (U) Assistance to FMF Marine Amphibious Units (MAU). From 01 January to 05 April, FMF [REDACTED] supported the 24th and 32nd MAUs, ashore in Beirut, Lebanon.

b-6

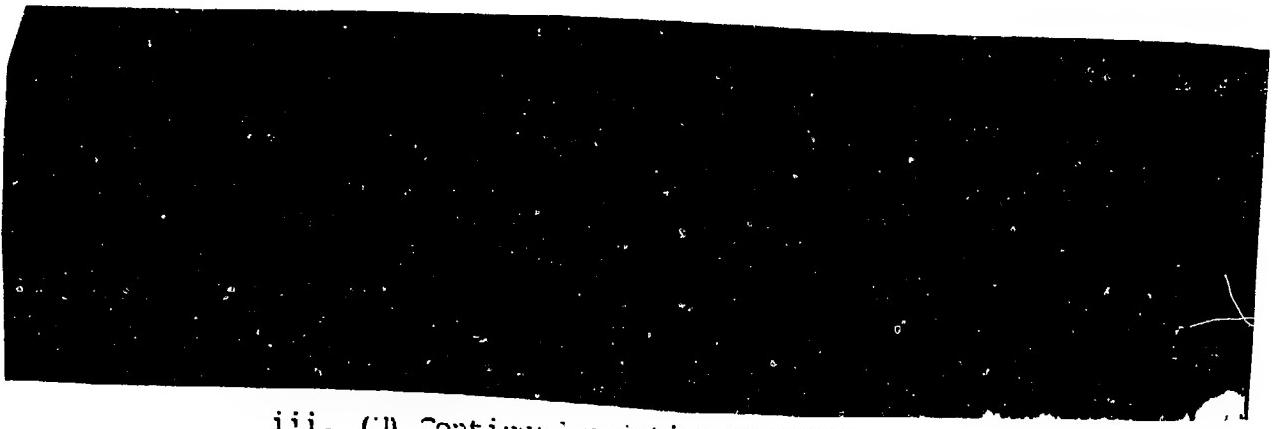
b. (2) Assistance to the Asian Intelligence (I/T) Agency Training Advisory Committee (ATAC). From 25 to 29 November, two members of CPS-34 attended the Asian I/T ATAC conference at Goodfellow Air Force Base. CTIC [REDACTED] represented the Director of the Bureau Office, and CTIC [REDACTED] represented DIA/ASIA/INT/INT/INT in evaluating and recommending changes to the Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese I/T curricula.

5. (U) SIGINT (CPS-34)

a. (U) DIA/ASIA Support to ATAC (CPS-35)



b. (U) Threat Assessment (CPS-352)



iii. (U) Continued updating DIA/ASIA working files on space, land, ASI, and contestants.

c. (U) CTS/Initial Code System (CPS-253)

- i. (U) Conducted thirteen CTS visits throughout the year.
- ii. (U) Participated in two CTS inspections.

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REF ID: A6GVERNMENT EXEMPTION

7. (U) Classic Paladin (CVR-30)

a. (U) During calendar year 1984, Classic Paladin personnel accrued a total of 5,568 days deployed. Paladin airborne personnel amassed a total of 4679.3 flight hours during the year.

b. (U) Current enlisted billet structure was increased to 42.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND HEADQUARTERS
3801 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390

65341¹
COPY

2320
Ser G53/S9249
9 NOV 1984

[REDACTED]

From: Commander, Naval Security Group Command
Subj: INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING NAVY HIGH FREQUENCY DIRECTION FINDING WIDEBAND OPERATIONS
Ref: (a) COMNAVSECGRU Itr ser T37 of 20 Aug 1979
(b) NAVSECGRUINST S2520.2
Encl: (1) U.S. Navy High Frequency Direction Finding Wideband Operations Manual

1. Reference (a) is hereby cancelled.
2. Enclosure (1), guidance for operation of the Wideband HFDF System, supersedes reference (a). Enclosure (1) consists of a basic manual containing general policy and guidance, and one annex covering procedures for Net Control and Net Station Wideband Operations.
3. Wideband HFDF is part of the BULLSEYE system and therefore reference (b) must be used in conjunction with enclosure (1).
4. Enclosure (1) is effective upon receipt.

J.S. PATTERSON
Assistant Commander for
Special Operations

REF (a) to item 1.C(9)



NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMANDER
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

53

2000/skm
Ser ACNSG/102
20 November 1984

From: Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group Command, Fort Meade
To: Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Fort Meade

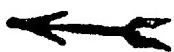
Subj: WIDEBAND MISSION DELEGATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

Ref: (a) COMNAVSECGRU ltr 2520 Ser G53/T37 of 20 AUG 1979
(b) NAVSECGRUINST S2520.2 (Series)

1. Reference (a), in conjunction with reference (b), delegates authority to ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU to act as Executive for Wideband System Operations, and to assist COMNAVSECGRU in the operation and management of the Wideband Network.
2. The Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity, Ft. Meade is hereby delegated responsibilities of performing all Wideband System evolutions as assigned to ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU in reference (a). In connection with this delegation, Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity Ft. Meade is authorized use of the ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU message, letter and ARFCOS title for correspondence, tasking and liaison related to the Wideband mission as defined in references (a) and (b).

E. J. Sullivan
E. J. SULLIVAN

Copy to:
COMNAVSECGRU



11a

REF (a) to item 1.e(2)(i)

AN

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLAS E . T O

DTG/RELEASED TIME		PRECEDENCE		CLASS	SPICAT	INFO	EIC	ORIGINATOR ID#
DATE	TIME	MONTH	YY	ACT	INFO			
		RR	RR	EEEE				632341

MESSAGE HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

XAA/

FM COMNAVSECGRU

TO KOZAD TO

INFO COMNAVELEXSYSCOM//PDE 107-6//

NSACSS//T133/P43//

CHNAVMAT

NSGA SKAGGS

UNCLAS E F T O

QQQQ

CHNAVMAT PASS TO RCA CARDEN

SUBJ: BULLSEYE TEC FLASH CHANNELS

- A. COMNAVSECGRU WASHINGTON DC 121926Z MAR 84 (GENSER) (NOTAL)
- B. NCO LANT HFDF NET NORTHWEST VA 091039Z MAY 84 (GENSER) (NOTAL)
- C. NCO PAC HFDF NET WAHIAWA HI 050114Z MAY 84 (GENSER) (NOTAL)
- D. NCO MED HFDF NET ROTA SP 031345Z MAY 84 (GENSER) (NOTAL)
- E. BULLSEYE CCB MEETING 17-18 MAY 84 (ITEM 138)

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1. THE TRIPLE ERROR ENCODED (TEC) FLASH CHANNELS WERE ORIGINALLY
DESIGNED WHEN WE WERE USING HIGH FREQUENCY COMMUNICATIONS CIRCUITS.

DISTR

0/63213

D/650/680

84
X 3365
#6829

DRAFTER TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL PHONE CTR C. BONESTEEL, 63212, X20285		SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS 630A... 632... 644/CIR 6311/CIR	
18 JULY 1984 <i>(Signature)</i>		3 REF(a) to item 1.e(2)(c)	
TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE P. V. SMITH, CH-16, 632-1017		SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS E F T O	
SIGNATURE <i>R. M. Smith</i>	DATE/TIME GROUP 182220Z JUL 94		

02	ACT	INFO	RR	RR	EEEE	SPECAT	LST	EXC	ORIG/MOD IDENT
0008	MESSAGE NUMBER AND SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS								632341
XAA/									
<p>TEC ADDS BROM BITS TO EACH TRANSMITTED CHARACTER TO ENSURE NETSTATIONS RECEIVE ERROR FREE FLASHES. PRESENT DAY CIRCUIT ROUTING HAS VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED THE NEED TO USE TEC. ADDITIONALLY, THE INCREASED USE OF STATMUX, WHICH WON'T HANDLE TEC FLASH CHANNELS, MAKES THE USEFUL LIFESPAN OF TEC TENUOUS.</p> <p>2. REF A DIRECTED NCO'S TO INHIBIT THE TEC FLASH CHANNELS FOR A ONE MONTH TEST AND TO REPORT ON THE IMPACT TO NET OPERATIONS. BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM THE TEST (REFS B, C, AND D) AND DISCUSSIONS DURING REF E, THE TEC FLASH CHANNELS WILL NO LONGER BE USED.</p> <p>3. FOR NCO'S: INHIBIT TRANSMISSION OF THE TEC FLASH CHANNELS IN THE BPU. TRANSMIT THE ADRIN (ADF) AND CONTROL (CNF) FLASHES SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THEIR MORRAL CIRCUITS PATHS AND ON THE TWO CIRCUITS PATHS VACATED BY ELIMINATION OF THE TECS.</p> <p>4. FOR USN-14, USN-24, USN-837: MAKE NECESSARY HARD WIRE CHANGES TO TECH CONTROL PATCH PANEL(S) TO ALLOW SIMO TRANSMISSION OF THE ADF AND CNF ON THE TWO CIRCUITS PATHS EACH.</p> <p>5. FOR NETSTATIONS: AS A RESULT OF ACTIONS IN PARA 3 AND 4 ABOVE, YOU WILL BE IN RECEIPT OF THE ADF AND CNF ON TWO SEPARATE CIRCUIT</p>									

DISTR.

DRAFTER TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL PHONE		SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS	
TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE			
RELEASER SIGNATURE	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS E F T O		DATE/TIME GROUP

PAGE	DTG/RELEASE TIME			PRECEDENCE	CLASS	SPECAT	LMP	CK	DRING/RDG IDENT
03 03	DATE	TIME	MONTH	YR	ACT	INFO			632341
CODE	EMERGENCY HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS								
	XAA/								

PATHS. INRENCESS OF 200 WIRING CHANGES WOULD BE NEEDED TO MODIFY THE OPU TO ACCEPT NON-TEC CIRCUITS AT THE PRESENT TEC INPUTS. WE HAVE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED ATTEMPTING THESE MODIFICATIONS AND IT WAS DEEMED UNACCEPTABLE FROM BOTH MANPOWER INTENSITY AND PROBABLE HARDWARE ADVERSE IMPACT VIEW POINTS. ACCORDINGLY, YOU WILL HAVE TO RELY ON TECH CONTROL PATCHING TO MAKE USE OF THE SECOND FLASH CIRCUIT IN EVENT OF PRIMARY CIRCUIT OUTAGE.

6. WE ARE INVESTIGATING THE FEASIBILITY OF EXTENDING THE J ROUTE CHANNELS FROM TECH CONTROL TO THE OPS FLOOR TO FACILITATE SWITCH FROM PRIMARY TO BACKUP CIRCUITS WITHOUT TECH CONTROL INTERVENTION.

R/R: PER THE RESULTS OF THE TEST AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE CCB, 653*** MADE THE DECISION TO ELIMINATE THE TEC FLASH CHANNELS (653 REMO*** SER 653/273 DTD 14 JUN 84 GERMANY). DISCUSSING THE OPU IN PARA 5*** IS PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE. THE FIRST THING THE NETSTATIONS WOULD*** THINK ABOUT IS PLUGGING THE SECOND CMF AND ABF INTO THE OPU TO*** AUTOMATE THE USE OF THE SIRO CIRCUITS. WE ARE POINTING OUT THAT*** THIS WAS INVESTIGATED AND DETERMINED TO BE INFEASIBLE. THE OPU IS*** AN EXTREMELY OLD SYSTEM AND MAKING THAT NUMBER OF WIRING CHANGES,*** WITH ASSOCIATED CABLE MOVES, IS ASKING FOR TROUBLE. ALSO, FLAG-*** HOIST WILL ELIMINATE THE OPU'S IN A COUPLE OF YEARS.***

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DRAFTER TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL PHONE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

TYPED NAME TITLE OFFICE SYMBOL AND PHONE

SIGNATURE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLAS E F T O

DATE TIME GROUP



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20330

URGENT CLASSIFIED
Canc frp: Nov 84
IN REPLY REFER TO

OPNAVNOTE 5450
Ser. 09B2E3/4U309623

1 JUN 1984

OPNAV NOTICE 5450

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE U.S. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY,
KAMISEYA, JAPAN

1. Purpose. To establish the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kamiseya, Japan, assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations for command and support.

2. Establishment. The Secretary of the Navy has approved the establishment of the subject shore activity as of 23 May 1984, with the following mission statement:

To perform Naval Security Group and related functions as directed.

3. Title of Official in Command, Mailing Address and Authorized Short Title for Message Addressal in accordance with NTP 3
SUPP-1 is:

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Security Group Activity
Kamiseya, Japan

Mail Address
Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Security Group Activity
FPO Seattle 98768

(SNDL: FE4) (Short Title: NAVSECRUACT KAMISEYA JA)
(Activity Code: 5771-725) (UIC #: 70291)

4. Delegation. The Chief of Naval Operations delegates authority for the subject shore activity as follows:

a. Command and Support. Commander, Naval Security Group Command to be exercised by:

Echelon 3 - Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kamiseya, Japan

b. Area Coordination. Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet to be exercised through Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Japan, or through such other commands and activities as may be further delegated by appropriate authority..

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5. Information. The subject new shore activity is not a management headquarters activity.

6. Action. Commands, bureaus, and offices concerned are requested to take necessary action, and the Commander, Naval Security Group Command is requested to provide the Chief of Naval Operations (Op-09B2) with a copy of functions assigned to the new shore activity.

7. Cancellation Contingency. This notice may be retained for reference purposes.

H. F. BOYLE
Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Director of Naval Administration

Distribution:

SNDL	A1	(Immediate Office of the Secretary)
	A2A	(Department of the Navy Staff Offices)
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		OLA (1); Auditor General of the Navy (1);
		only)
	A4A	(CHNAVMAT (10))
	A5	(Bureaus) (CHNAVPERS (20), only)
	21A2	(CINCPACFLT)
	23A2	(Naval Force Commander PAC)
		(COMNAVFORJAPAN, only)
	C43A	(Naval Security Group Detachments)
		(Kamiseya, Japan, only)
	E2C	(NAVFINCEN)
	E2D	(NAVREGFINCEN)
	E7	(Activities under the command of the Auditor General of the Navy)
	FE1	(COMNAVSECGRU)
	FG1	(COMNAVTELCOM)
	FG2	(NAVCOMMSTA)
	FG3	(NAVCOMMU)
	FG6	(NAVCAMS)
	FH1	(COMNAVMEDCOM (8))
	FJ18	(COMNAVMILPERSCOM)
	FJ84	(NAVRESPERSCEN)
	FJ87	(EPMAC)
	FJ91	(NCPC)

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~~REF ID: A6745~~ UNCLASSIFIED

OPNAVNOTE 5450

Distribution: (Cont)

SNDL	FKA1	(Systems Command Headquarters) (COMNAVAIRSYSCOM (6); COMNAVELEXSYSCOM (5); COMNAVSEASYSCOM (24); COMNAVFACEENGCOM (16); COMNAVSUPSYS.COM (38))
FKM15		(ASO BRASO) (Philadelphia, PA, only)
FKM18		(NAVMTO)
FKM22		(NAV PUBFORMCEN)
FKM30		(NAVRESSO)
FKN1		(FACENGCOMDIV)
FKN2		(CBC) (Port Hueneme, CA, only)
FKP1M		(NAVWPNSUPPCEN)
FS1		(COMNAVINTCOM)

All Divisions of OPNAV

Commanding Officer
U.S. Naval Security Group Activity
FPO Seattle 98768

~~REF ID: A6745~~ UNCLASSIFIED

10.2.2



UNCLASSIFIED
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO

Ser 09B2E3/4U309628

1 JUN 1984

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: Commander, Naval Security Group Command
Subj: DETACHMENT DISESTABLISHMENT
Ref: (a) Your ltr 5450 Ser GD122627/10T20 of
20 Mar 1984 (NOTAL)
(b) OPNAVINST 5450.169D
(c) SNDL, Part 2 and Catalog of Naval Shore
Activities (OPNAV P09B2-105)

1. As requested by reference (a), you may disestablish the following detachment effective as of 23 May 1984:

Officer in Charge
U.S. Naval Security Group Detachment
Kamiseya, Japan

Mail Address
Officer in Charge
U.S. Naval Security Group Detachment
FPO Seattle 98768

(Short Title: NAVSECGRUDET KAMISEYA JA)

2. You may take action to announce the detachment disestablishment in accordance with reference (b).

3. The mailing address for the detachment will be deleted from List C43A of reference (c).

H. F. DOYLE
Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations
Director of Naval Administration

Copy to:
CINCPACFLT
CNO (Op-009)
COMNAVFORJAPAN
NAVACCTGFINCEN (NAFC-6A)
NAVCOMMU, Washington, DC (NAVTELSYSIC (IC15))

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

3805 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390

Canc: Jun 85

NSGNOTE 5450
Ser GD12834/10311
14 JUN 1984

NAVSECGRU NOTICE 5450

From: Commander, Naval Security Group Command -

Subj: DISESTABLISHMENT OF U.S. NAVSECGRUDET (NAVAL SECURITY GROUP DETACHMENT) KAMISEYA, JAPAN

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5450.169D (NOTAL)
 (b) CNO ltr ser 09B2E3/4U309628 of 1 Jun 84 (NOTAL)
 (c) OPNAV NOTICE 5450 of 1 Jun 84 (NOTAL)

1. Purpose. In accordance with reference (a) and as requested by reference (b), the following NAVSECGRUDET is hereby disestablished on 23 May 1984:

Officer in Charge
 U.S. Naval Security Group Detachment
 Kamiseya, Japan

Mail Address
 Officer in Charge
 U.S. Naval Security Group Detachment
 FPO Seattle 98768

(Short Title: NAVSECGRUDET KAMISEYA JA)

2. Background. Reference (c) announced that the Secretary of the Navy has approved the establishment of U.S. Naval Security Group Activity, Kamiseya, Japan effective 23 May 1984, thus requiring the disestablishment of U.S. NAVSECGRUDET Kamiseya.

3. Action. Commands and offices concerned are requested to take necessary action.

E. J. Sullivan Jr.
 E. J. SULLIVAN, JR.
 Deputy

Distribution:

NAVSECGRU Lists I, II, III, IV, VIb, VIId
 SNDL A3 (Chief of Naval Operations) (OP-09B2E and OP-009 only)
 21A2 (CINCPACFLT)
 23A2 (Naval Force Commander PAC) (COMNAVFORJAPAN only)
 E2F (NAVACCTGFINCEN (NAFC-6A))
 FG1 (COMNAVTELCOM)
 FS1 (COMNAVINTCOM)
 NAVCOMMU, Washington DC (NAVTELSYSIC TIC15))

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- 10.3 (U) A LISTING OF REGIONAL ACTIVE DUTY CRYPTOLOGIC OFFICERS AND NAVAL RESERVE SECURITY GROUP UNITS PRIOR TO RESTRUCTURING (1984)

ACTIVE DUTY CRYPTOLOGIC OFFICERS

RADCO NAVRESREDCOM Charleston
RADCO NAVRESREDCOM Dallas
RADCO NAVRESREDCOM Great Lakes
RADCO NAVRESREDCOM Philadelphia
RADCO NAVRESREDCOM San Francisco

NAVAL RESERVE SECURITY GROUP UNITS

NAVRESREDCOM Region One

NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 101, Worcester, MA
NRSG DEPT ROTA 401, Worcester, MA
NRSG DEPT ROTA 301, Quincy, MA
NRSG ACT EDZELL 101, Providence, RI
NRSG DEPT ROTA 501, Chicopee, MA
NRSG DEPT ROTA 201, Quincy, MA
NRSG DEPT ROTA 101, Lawrence, MA
NRSG DEPT ROTA 601, New Haven, CT
NRSG DET GROTON 101, Hartford, CT

NAVRESREDCOM Region Two

NRSG DEPT ROTA 802, Whitestone, NY
NRSG HQ 102, Whitestone, NY
NRSG DEPT ROTA 902, Mattydale, NY
NRSG ACT WINTER HARBOR 102, Freeport, NY
NRSG ACT EDZELL 202, Freeport, NY
NRSG DEPT ROTA 702, Albany, NY
NRSG ACT NAPLES 102, Poughkeepsie, NY
NRSG DEPT ROTA 1002, Binghamton, NY

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NAVRESREDCOM Region Four

NRSG ACT EDZELL 304, Clifton, NJ
NRSG ACT EDZELL 404, Elizabeth, NY
NRSG DEPT ROTA 1104, Philadelphia, PA
NRSG SECSTA WASHDC 104, Philadelphia, PA
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 204, Philadelphia, PA
NRSG DEPT ROTA 1204, Atlantic City, NJ
NRSG DEPT ROTA 1304, Avoca, PA

NAVRESREDCOM Region Five

NRSG DEPT ROTA 1505, Rochester, NY
NRSG ACT EDZELL 505, Buffalo, NY
NRSG SECSTA WASHDC 205, Erie, PA
NRSG ACT KAMISEYA 105, Pittsburgh, PA
NRSG SECSTA WASHDC 305, Cleveland, OH
NRSG DEPT ROTA 1405, Cincinnati, OH

NAVRESREDCOM Region Six

NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 306, Baltimore, MD
NRSG ACT KEFLAVIK 106, Baltimore, MD
NRSG DET NORFOLK 406, Richmond, VA
NRSG HQ WASHDC 206, Adelphi, MD
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 406, Adelphi, MD
NRSG DEPT NORVA 106, Little Creek, Norfolk, VA
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 506, Adelphi, MD
NRSG HQ WASDC 406, Washington, DC
NRSG DET NORFOLK 306, Washington, DC
NRSG DET NORFOLK 206, Washington, DC
NRSG CSG 106, Washington, DC

NAVRESREDCOM Region Seven

NRSG DEPT DIEGO GARCIA 107, Greensboro, NC
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 607, Charleston, SC
NRSG ACT LANT 107, Charlotte, NC

NAVRESREDCOM Region Eight

NR SECGRU HQ WASHDC 308, Atlanta, GA
NRSG ACT HOMESTEAD 108, Orlando, FL
NRSG ACT HOMESTEAD 208, Tampa, FL
NRSG ACT CHARLESTON 108, Jacksonville, FL
NRSG ACT HOMESTEAD 308, Miami, FL

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NAVRESREDCOM Region Nine

NRSG ACT ADAK 109, Knoxville, TN
NRSG ACT SABANA SECA 109, Louisville, KY
NRSG ACT ADAK 209, Nashville, TN
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 709, Tuscaloosa, AL

NAVRESREDCOM Region Ten

NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 810, Austin, TX
NRSG ACT NORTHWEST 210, Houston, TX
NRSG ACT FORT MEADE 110, New Orleans, LA
NRSG ACT NORTHWEST 110, Pensacola, FL
NRSG ACT NORTHWEST 310, San Antonio, TX
NRSG ACT FORT MEADE 210, Shreveport, LA

NAVRESREDCOM Region Eleven

NRSG ACT MISAWA 211, Albuquerque, NM
NRSG ACT NORTHWEST 411, Amarillo, TX
NRSG ACT MISAWA 111, Broken Arrow, OK
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 911, Dallas, TX

NAVRESREDCOM Region Thirteen

NRSG ACT PHILIPPINES 213, Indianapolis, IN
NRSG ACT HANZA 113, Muskegon, MI
NRSG ACT HANZA 313, Forest Park, IL
NR CINCUSNAVEUR 113, Southfield, MI
NRSG ACT PHILIPPINES 113, Southfield, MI
NRSG ACT GTMO 113, Milwaukee, WI
NRSG ACT HANZA 213, Madison, WI
NRSG ACT HANZA 513, Indianapolis, IN
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 1013, Great Lakes, IL

NAVRESREDCOM Region Sixteen

NRSG ACT HANZA 716, Rock Island, IL
NRSG ACT HANZA 916, Decatur, IL
NRSG ACT LANT 316, La Crosse, WI
NRSG ACT HANZA 616, Oshkosh, WI
NRSG ACT HANZA 816, Des Moines, IA
NRSG HQ WASHDC 516, St. Paul, MN

NAVRESREDCOM Region Eighteen

NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 1118, Denver, CO
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 1218, Springfield, MO

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NAVRESREDCOM Region Eighteen (continued)

NRSG ACT HANZA 1018, St. Louis, MO
NRSG ACT MISAWA 318, Lincoln, NE
NRSG ACT MISAWA 418, Denver, CO

NAVRESREDCOM Region Nineteen

NRSG DEPT GUAM 119, Tucson, AZ
NRSG ACT PEARL HARBOR 119, Encino, CA
NRSG DEPT SAN DIEGO 119, San Diego, CA
NRSG DEPT SAN DIEGO 219, Los Angeles, CA
NRSG ACT MISAWA 519, Phoenix, AZ
NRSG ACT MISAWA 619, Santa Ana, CA
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 1319, Los Angeles, CA

NAVRESREDCOM Region Twenty

NRSG DEPT HONO 120, Honolulu, HI
NRSG ACT SKAGGS ISLAND 120, Treasure Island, CA
NRSG ACT PEARL HARBOR 220, Sacramento, CA
NRSG DEPT GUAM 220, San Bruno, CA
NRSG ACT PEARL HARBOR 320, San Bruno, CA
NRSG ACT MISAWA 720, Treasure Island, CA
NRSG ACT MISAWA 820, Salt Lake City, UT
NRSG ACT MISAWA 920, Fresno, CA
NRSG ACT MISAWA 1020, Pacific Grove, CA
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 1420, Treasure Island, CA
NRSG VTU 2011, Treasure Island, CA

NAVRESREDCOM Region Twenty-Two

NRSG DEPT HONO 222, Portland, OR
NRSG DEPT GUAM 322, Boise, ID
NRSG ACT PEARL HARBOR 422, Portland, OR
NRSG ACT MISAWA 1122, Seattle, WA
NR DIRNSA FORT MEADE 1522, Seattle, WA

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Subj: ENLISTED REENLISTMENT RESULTS IN THE NAVSECTOR FOR FISCAL
YEAR-TO-DATE. (1 OCTOBER 1983 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1984)

FIRST TERM

Branch	Eligible	Reenlistment	%
T	244	156	63.4
A	101	66	65.3
M	222	148	66.7
O	218	137	61.0
R	147	90	65.7
I	130	65	50.0
TOTAL CT	1067	666	62.4

SECOND TERM

Branch	Eligible	Reenlistment	%
T	100	70	70.0
A	77	66	85.1
M	65	45	69.2
O	86	62	71.6
R	105	94	89.5
I	71	57	80.0
TOTAL CT	506	416	80.4

THIRD TERM

Branch	Eligible	Reenlistment	%
T	49	46	93.9
A	40	38	95.0
M	75	64	85.3
O	71	62	86.6
R	70	67	95.7
I	32	26	81.3
TOTAL CT	346	321	93.0

OTHER TERM

Branch	Eligible	Reenlistment	%
T	82	72	100.0
A	36	32	90.4
M	41	41	100.0
O	46	46	100.0
R	61	61	100.0
I	21	21	100.0
TOTAL CT	281	277	95.5
GRAND TOTAL	2199	1677	75.9

(Enclosure 11)

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10.4.2

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Subj: CT REENLISTMENT COMPARED TO ALNAV (1 OCTOBER 1983 -
30 SEPTEMBER 1984)

FIRST TERM

CT	62.4
ALNAV	58.0

SECOND TERM

CT	80.4
ALNAV	64.4

THIRD TERM AND BEYOND

CT	95.5
ALNAV	94.9

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TRANSCRIBED PAGES FOLLOW

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FM ACNSG

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COMUSNAVCENT

6940ESW

INSCOMDETNSA

ZEM

UNCLAS E F T O

ACNSG-1196-84

SUBJ: MISSION, TASKS AND FUNCTIONS OF ACNSG AND NSGA FORT MEADE

A. HQNSGINST C5450.2C (NOTAL)

B. NSGINST 5450.23B (NOTAL)

1. EFFECTIVE 24 OCTOBER 1984, THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU WILL BE SEPARATED FROM THOSE OF THE CO, NSGA FORT MEADE.

2. ACNSG IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESENTING THE COMMANDER, NAVAL SECURITY GROUP TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY/CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE AND AS DELINEATED REF A IS ASSIGNED THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:

A. SERVE AS THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF COMNAVSECGRU AT NSA/CSS.
B. ASSIST COMNAVSECGRU IN THE ROLE OF NAVY ELEMENT COMMANDER, CSS.
C. ADVISE COMNAVSECGRU AS TO CURRENT AND FUTURE NSA/CSS PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IMPACTING UPON NAVAL CRYPTOLOGIC OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES.

D. CONDUCT LIAISON WITH THE DIRNSA/CH CSS AND ASSIST IN THE EVALUATION OF NAVSECGRU FIELD STATIONS. (PARTICIPATE IN THE FIELD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM).

E. PROVIDE SERVICES, INCLUDING COORDINATION OF VISIT SCHEDULING, FOR NAVSECGRU PERSONNEL VISITING NSA/CSS.

F. SERVE AS FOCAL POINT FOR NAVSECGRU CSSA REQUIREMENTS AND COORDINATES WITH NSA/CSS PROVISION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

G. COORDINATE AND PARTICIPATE WITH ASSISTANT COMMANDERS AND STAFF ASSISTANTS IN FORMULATION OF PLANS AND PROGRAMS.

NOTE: TO PERFORM THIS MISSION IT IS NECESSARY ACNSG BE INCLUDED AS AN ADDRESSEE ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE WITH NSA/CSS OTHER THAN PURE ANALYTICAL EXCHANGES.

3. THE FUNCTIONS OF NSGA FORT MEADE IA[?] REF B INCLUDE:

A. PERFORM THOSE FUNCTIONS AS A CSSA FOR FLEET COMMANDERS TO INCLUDE CLASSIC PALADIN RESPONSIBILITIES

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- B. MAINTAIN TRANSPORTABLE TECHNICAL LIBRARIES.
- C. PERFORM NAVY SIGSEC FUNCTIONS
- D. DIRECT THE DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FLAPMA AND ROMP PROGRAMS.
- E. BE THE EXECUTIVE AGENT FOR WIDE[?] AND OPERATIONS OF THE BULLSEYE SYSTEM.
- F. OPERATE THE SNIF.
- G. EXERCISE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OVER ALL NAVAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO NSA/CSS AND NSGA FORT MEADE.

4. THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE EFFECTIVE 24 OCT 1984:

ACNSG - CAPT [Excised]

DEPUTY ACNSG - CDR [Excised]

C.O. NSGA FM - CAPT [Excised]

EXECUTIVE OFFICER NSGA FM - CDR [Excised]

OPERATIONS OFFICER NSGA FM - CDR [Excised]

5. THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED TO ASSIST COMMANDS IN DETERMINING THE CORRECT ADDRESSEE TO USE FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ARE COMMON, THEREFORE, INTERNAL ACTION WILL ENSURE THAT THE APPROPRIATE OFFICE RECEIVES THE CORRESPONDENCE. CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE ANSWERED BY THE OFFICE HAVING COGNIZANCE.

6. ACNSG, CO NSGA FM, OPS OFFICER NSGA FM AND ADMIN SERVICES ARE LOCATED IN NSA HDQTRS BLDG RM 8A164, PHONE VON 235-6445, COMM 688-6446, GREY 963-3981 AND ASVCM 2320 EXT 33. CO NSGA FM ALSO MAINTAINS AN OFFICE IN BLDG 9805 AS WELL AS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, PHONE VON 234-6491/923-6351, COMM 688-6491/677-6351.

#8734

NNNN

/// UNCLAS E F T O ///

1984
ANNUAL HISTORY
REPORT
FOR
NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY
FORT MEADE, MARYLAND

Classified by: OPNAVINST 551[?].1F
Declassify on: Originating Agency's
Determination Required

Enclosure (1)
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SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1. (U) (02 JAN) Family Peer Training Program implemented with ten volunteers trained for home visits. (Refer to Section II, para A.1).
2. (U) (09 JAN) First NASA[??] class held. (Refer to Section II, para. A.2).
3. (U) (18 JAN) Departmental Substance Abuse Representative program began. (Refer to Section II, para. A.3).
4. (U) (JAN) Current Operations and Technical readiness Element (COTRE) established within the Fleet Support Division (OPS-33). (Refer to Section II, para. B.4.[?]).
5. (U) (JAN) Department of the Navy, Organizational Effectiveness Center, Alexandria, Virginia, began a Command Assessment Survey. (Refer to Section II, para. A.4).
6. (U) ([?]1 FEB) The Sea Nymph Information Facility (SNIF) (OPS-331) took delivery from a contractor organization of Seal Harbor processing software. (Refer to Section II, para. B.4.b).
7. (U) ([?] FEB) Command random urinalysis program started. Fifty-six members are tested on a monthly basis. (Refer to Section II, para. A.5).
8. (U) (20 FEB) Rape awareness training held for CDO's and COD's by the Army Mental Health Counselor. (Refer to Section II, para. A.6).
9. (U) (29 FEB) CTO[?] [Excised] selected as NAVSECGRUACT FGGM Sailor of the Year. Nomination submitted to COMNAVSECGRU for consideration as their Sailor of the Year candidate.
10. (U) (21 MAR) A Command Fitness Coordinator and Department Fitness Coordinators were appointed to oversee a Command Health and Physical Readiness program per OPNAVNOTE 611[?]. (Refer to Section II, para. A.7).
11. (U) (21-22 MAR) CPS-352 personnel participated in U.S. Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island C3CM wargames.
12. (U) (23 MAR) First Annual CMSC On-the-Roof [??] (OTRC) Award presented to CTIC([?]ac) [Excised] as the most outstanding enlisted Navy cryptologist for 1983.
13. (U) (24 MAR) Command held its first Springfest at. [?]lob's Park with 200 attending.

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(Section 10.1.2, Page 2)

14. (U) (29 MAR) Tri-Service DCN Mobilization Planning Group, chaired by NSGAFM, not to formulated mobilization plan for NSA/CSS. (Refer to Section II, para. A.1[?]).

15. (U) (05 APR) STA1 [Excised] and STA3 [Excised] selected as the Senior and Junior Sailors of the Quarter respectively for January - March 1984.

[Excised]

17. (U) (30 APR) NSGA [?]oran's Volleyball team won Ft. Meade Post Championship.

18. (U) (30 APR - 03 MAY) Inspector General (IG) for COMNAVSECCOM and his team conducted an administrative, material, and personnel inspection of the Command. (Refer to Section II, para [?].1).

[Excised]

20. (U) (01 MAY) S[?]R training held by [???] [Excised] for 46 Command CDO's. (Refer to Section II, para. A.[?]).

21. (U) (04 - 26 May) CTICS(NAC) [Excised] and CTI1(SS/NAC) [Excised] [illegible] Field Assistance Visit (FAV) to NAVCOMMSTA, Rota, Spaion/VQ-2 Rota, Spain; NSGA Athens, Greece; COMI[?]ASTFOR (USS LASALLE (AGF-3)), Panama, Bahrain; NSGA, Clark Air Force Base, Republic of the Philippines VQ-1, Agana, Guam; DIRNAVSECGRUPAC/COMUSNAVCENT, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

22. (U) (16 - 18 MAY) OPS-352 personnel visited CINCLANFLT and FICEURLANT for liaison and technical discussions.

23. (U) (23 MAY) The Command Ombudsman, Mrs. [Excised] selected as the Command's first Annual Spouse of the Year.

24. (U) (1[?] JUN - 2[?] JUL CTIC [Excised] and CTIC(NAC) [Excised] participated in the Technical Standards of Readiness (TSOR) Tiger Team work group at NSGA Norfolk.

25. (U) (2[?] JUN - 2[?] JUN) The sister, Mrs. [Excised] and the dauters, [Excised] and [Excised] of the late CTIC [Excised] for whom Dickerson Hall, Bldg. 08[?]3 was named, visited the Command and toured the [?]EQ. Received momentos of the visit.

26. (U) (27 - 28 JUN) COMNAVSECGRU Force Master Chief, CTTCM [Excised] visits.

27. (U) (01 JUL) Command Ombudsman participated in the Domestic Conflict Containment Program Seminar held in Baltimore, Maryland. (Refer to Section II, para. A.9).

(Section 10.1.2, page 3)

28. (U) (05 JUL) STA1 [Excised] and CTI[?] [Excised] selected as the Senior and Junior Sailors of the Quarter respectively for April - June 1984.

29. (U) (17 JUL) Mr. [Excised] fills the Special Services Officer vacancy.

30. (U) (25 JUL) First Substance Abuse Supervisors Seminar held for division officers and chiefs. (Refer to Section II, para. A.1[?]).

31. (U) (27 JUL) Command picnic held at Burba Lake; over 700 attended.

32. (U) (JUL/AUG) CAPT [Excised] LCDR [Excised] and CW04 [Excised] visited DIINSGLANT and NCO LANT HF[?]P Net fo wideband matters.

33. (U) (JUL - NOV) Captain [Excised], USMC, appointed the first Command Physical Security Officer on 19 July. The Physical Security Review Committee was formed on [?]9 August with publication of a Physical Security Plan on [?]8 November.

34. (U) (14 - 19 AUG) Both the Men's and the Women's Softball teams took the Championship in the South Mid-Atlantic Navy Sports Conference.

35. (U) (2[?] AUG - [?]7 SEP) OPC-352 personnel conduct a liaison trip to Pacific Fleet SIGSEC units.

36. (U) (AUG) LCDR [Excised] and C[?] [Excised] (OPS-32) visited DIRNSGPAC, CSC PAC, NS[?] PAC [illegible] and TPRU PAC for Wideband matters.

37. (U) (AUG) OPS-351 personnel provided support to CHNAVMAT OPSCDC committee for RDT&E.

38. (U) (1[?] - 14 SEP) NSGA hosts the South Mid-Atlantic Navy Sports Conference Golf Tournament with LT Nayman Smith of NSGA beating out 40 participants.

39. (U) (15 - 26 SEP) LCDR [Excised] and CTICS(NAC) [Excised] [Excised] (OPS-36) made a FAV to DIRNAVSECGRU, London, England; NCS, Rota, Spain and NSGA Athens, Greece.

40. (U) (SEP) LCDR [Excised] and CW04 [Excised] (OPS-32) attended the annual Bullseye Operations Working Group Conference hosted by CINCLANTFLT.

41. (U) (SEP) The second training increment for the Navy Family Peer Program was held. (Refer to Section II, para. A.12).

42. (U) (SEP) CI[?]C [Excised] appointed as the Special Assistant to the Executive Officer functioning as the Family Services Office Manager and client intake coordinator.

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(Section 10.1.2, page 4)

43. (U) (SEP) Navy Family Services Lending Closet established. (Refer to Section II, para. A.13).

44. (U) (29 SEP) [?]O[?] held its first annual Khaki Ball.

45. (U) ([?]) OCT) STI[?] [Excised] relieved CT[?] [Excised] [Excised] as NAVSECGRU FS[?]

46. (U) ([?]) OCT) CTI1 [Excised] and CTI3 [Excised] selected as the Senior and Junior Sailor of the Quarter respectivielly for July - September 1984.

47. (U) (1[U] OCT) Celebrated the Navy's 200th birthday with a dinner-dance held at the Ramada Inn, Lanham, Maryland, with CO[?] [Excised] as guest speaker.

48. (U) (24 OCT) Captain [Excised] relieved Captain [Excised] [Excised] in a Change of Command Ceremony at Gaffney Sports Arena. (Refer to Section II, para. [?].2).

49. (U) (24 OCT) Mrs. [Excised] awarded the Outstanding Ombudsman award by RADM [Excised] Director, Navy Human Resources Management Office.

50. (U) (24 OCT) Civilian Meritorious Service Medal was awarded to Mrs. [Excised] NSGA's A[??]/Awards coordinator, for sustained superior performance.

51. (U) ([?]) NOV) IBM Personal Computer equipment was received and distributed to the NFDF Wideband Division, Fleet Support Division, Classic Paladin Division, Administrative Support and Liaison Staff.

52. (U) ([?]) NOV) Per COMNAVSECGRU message 020620Z NOV 24, Counter Intelligence Polygraph examinations began for all USN/USMC military members assigned NSA/CSS UIC 63887. (Refer to Section II, para. A.14).

53. (U) ([?]) NOV) First Class Petty Officers' Association established at the Command. [Excised] [Excised]

55. (U) (27 NOV - 22 DEC) CTIC(NAC) [Excised] and CTIC(SS/NAC) [Excised] (OPS-36 attended the NAVEUR Direct Support Conference in Naples, Italy.

56. (U) (30 NOV) Zenith Z-12[?] micro-computers installed in Support Department.

[Excised]

58. (U) (NOV/DEC) CW04 [Excised] (OES-32) visited USN-18, USN-19, and USN-838 for Wideband matters.

59. (U) (16 DEC) Former Command Master Chief CT[?]CM [Excised] USN (RET) died of cancer. A memorial service was held at the Post Chapel Center on 19 December.

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SECTION II: HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

A. SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

1. (U) The Naval Security Group Activity Family Peer Program held its first two week training seminar. Ten Peer Program Home Visitors were trained in the area of early childhood development, resource availability, and general support procedures that would enable them to enter into support relationships with identified dysfunctional families. The training was directed under the guidance of a consultant from the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, Yosilanti, Michigan. This program is one of three pilot programs that the Navy has adopted to address the issues of family wellness and act as a prevention of child abuse and neglect.

2. (U) The first Navy Substance Abuse Prevention Program (NASAPP) class was held at NSGA. Subsequent classes were held every other month for the remainder of the year. An average of 22 people, both officer and enlisted, attended each class.

3. (U) A Department Substance Abuse Representative (DSAR) was appointed for each department. The DSAR's are trained to present GMT blocks on substance abuse, act as initial information points for department personnel, and are members of the Command Substance Abuse Council.

4. (U) A Command Assessment Survey was conducted by the Navy Organizational Effectiveness Center in January. A cross-sectional representation of 97 personnel were interviewed. In April, a Command Assessment Working Group (CAWG) was established to look at the problem areas and made recommendations to the Commanding Officer for implementing findings of the survey.

5. (U) Fifty to sixty Command members are being tested monthly under the Command's Random Urinalysis Program using the unit S.T. (single test) portable detection machine by the Syva Corporation. Paid for by CNO, the test kit is effective in the detection of nine different drug classifications.

6. (U) Five Rape Awareness classes were held for 262 females and 110 CDO/ODDs by the Army Mental Health Counselor, SPS [Excised] Two Rape Prevention classes were given at NSGA and NSA by Detective Bonnie [?]elsa of the Anne Arundel County Police Sex Crime Unit.

7. (U) A Command Health and Readiness Program was established to define criteria for physical fitness and weight control standards. Ensign Roy Ober was appointed to oversee the program and advise the Commanding Officer on health and fitness matters. Twenty personnel were selected to serve as department fitness coordinators with responsibility of monitoring the yearly PT test and the Mandatory Conditioning Program. The Conditioning Program is given twice daily, 5 days a week for personnel not meeting required body fat or fitness standards and consists of a 45 minute exercise session including the 1.5 mile run or the optional 500 yard swim.

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8. (U) Four 4-hour CPR classes were given by the Command Corpsman, HM2 [Excised] for 46 CDO waterstanders. The on-going program educates, identifies, and provides on hand training in CPR prevention and rescue methods. Upon completion, the CDOs are certified in level I - Heart Association.

9. (U) The Command Family Ombudsman participated, along with two counselors from the Navy Family Service Center, Annapolis, in the Domestic Conflict Containment Program Seminar in Baltimore, Maryland. This seminar provided training necessary to facilitate a ten-week group therapy program designed to eliminate physical violence from the marital family relationships. This invaluable training has enabled our N[??]C counselors to facilitate two group therapy sessions at Ft. Meade to date. The first session was held in August/September; the second in November/December.

10. (U) The first Substance Abuse Supervisors Seminar was held with 35 division officers/division chiefs attending. A presentation from SAC, Legal, SSO, and Medical participated, each explaining their function and how this Command's policies and procedures were applied. This was followed by a question and answer session. These seminars are held quarterly.

11. (U) This year, NSGA Ft. Meade published its first Physical Security Plan as Annex I to its Disaster Preparedness Plan. Physical security awareness has been elevated both within the Command and in conjunction with the National Security Agency. Plans have been made with other cryptologic elements and the NSA to add a security perimeter around the Troop Support area.

12. (U) The Second training increment for the Navy Family Peer Program was held. Eight new Home Visitors participated in this two-week session. Six of the previously trained volunteers transferred, leaving a total of 14 trained Home Visitors by September. By the end of 1984, seventeen families were the recipients of the Peer Program's support and guidance.

13. (U) An immediate need for temporary furnishings and lending closet items was identified and the task of collecting and distributing the items was established. The Command allocated space in one of two NSGA warehouses for the storage of these items when not in use.

14. (U) In response to new DOD and NSA guidelines, the Naval Investigative Service began polygraph exams in November for all USN/USMC Military personnel assigned to UIC 639[?]7. Two polygraphers conduct two exams a day, four days a week starting with personnel who checked on board since 01 October. As of 21 December, 36 NSGA FCSM individuals were tested.

15. (U) On 29 March 1984, the first in a continuing series of Tri-Service Mobilization Planning group meetings was held for the purpose of developing an SCE mobilization plan. Objectives of the plan would be to smooth the accession of more than 2,000 military reservists into the NSA/CSS organization in the event of full or partial mobilization. During subsequent meetings, a draft mobilization plan was developed addressing

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various personnel, administrative, security and logistics matters. The working group has an objective of presenting a workable plan for testing purposes during the second quarter of calandar year 1985.

B. OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT

1. (U) The Command Inspection was conducted by the Inspector General. Thirteen formal and informal recommendations were identified based on findings of the IG tour. Three recommendations applied to the Operations Department and all actions were reported complete in the 9 October 1984 Quarterly Implementation Status Report.

2. (U) Captain [Excised] relieved Captain [Excised] in a Change of Command Ceremony at the Gaffney Sports Arena on 24 October. The duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Commander, Naval Security Group were separated from those of the Commanding Officer, Naval Security Group Activity Fort Meade. Responsibility for the following duties was assigned to ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU:

a. (U) Serve as the personal representative of COMNAVSECGRU at NSA/CSS.

b. (U) Assist COMNAVSECGRU in the role of Navy element command, CSS.

c. (U) Advise COMNAVSECGRU as to current and future NSA/CSS plans, policies and programs impacting upon Naval cryptologic operations and resources.

d. (U) Conduct liaison with DIRNSA/CH CSS and assist in the evaluation of NAVSECGRU field stations. (Participate in the Field Assistance Program).

e. (U) Provide services, including coordination of visit scheduling, for NAVSECGRU personnel visiting NSA/CSS.

f. (U) Serve as a focal point for NAVSECGRU CSSA requirements and coordinates with NSA/CSS provision of technical information.

g. (U) Coordinate and participate with Assistant Commanders and Staff Assistants in formulations of plans and programs.

h. (U) The NAVSECGRUACT Operations Officer no longer performs the functions of Deputy, ASSTCOMNAVSECGRU.

3. (U) Wideband Operations Control Division (OPS-32)

a. (U) Assisted, advised and supported ACNSG/CO NAVSECGRUACT Fort Meade, in his responsibilities for monitoring the effectiveness, exercising coverage control authority and overall coordination of the wideband portion of the U.S. Navy BULLSEYE System operations.

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b. (U) In August, 1982, AC [??] promulgated a worldwide Preventive Maintenance (PM) schedule for wideband stations. Numerous changes had been made subsequently. In November, 1984, ACUSG consolidated all changes, cancelled the August 1982 message and issued a Worldwide Wideband PM Schedule Recap.

4. (U) Fleet Support Division (OPS-33)

a. (U) January/February marked the inception and establishment of the Current Operations and Technical Readiness Element (COTRE) (OPS-337) within the Fleet Support Division. In support of data handling and storage requirements, OPS-337 acquired on [?]elt[?] [?]ate microcomputer. Subsequently, appropriate software was also acquired.

b. (U) The Sea Nymph Information Facility (SNIF) took delivery from a contractor organization of the Seal Harbor post-mission processing software on 1 February. This software was designed and written to enable the NSIF to support Sea Nymph Release IV deployments. During calendar year 1984, SNIF provided pre-mission database support and post-mission data processing for 4 Atlantic Fleet Sea Nymph Release IV deployments. Additionally, SNIF assisted the Pacific Support Facility at NSGA Misawa, Japan in pre-mission database support for two Pacific Fleet Sea Nymph missions. With the new processing software, post mission processing time was reduced to approxamately two weeks.

[Excised]

5. (U) Foreign Language Proficiency Maintenance (FLAPMA) (OPS-34)

a. (U) Calendar year 1984 FLAPMA Test Cycle: From January to February, 1[?]12 FLAPMA examinations were administered to 926 Navy and 186 USMC cryptolinguists in the Arabic, Chinese Mandarin, French, Hebrew, Korean, Russian, and Spanish languages. Overall 45.5% examinees demonstrated a satisfactory knowledge of general radiotelephone duties; of these, 17.2% were evaluated as being language qualified for Direct Support operations. The following commands received the [..illegible..] Language Proficiency Award" based on cryptologic achievement on the calendar year 1984 examinations:

HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT AWARD:

Large Command
Small Command

NAVSECGRUACT Athens
NAVSECGRUDET Barbers Point

MOST IMPROVED AWARD

Large Command
Small Command

NAVSECCGRUACT Key West
NAVSECCGRUACT [?]anze

b. U) ROMP Program Status

iii. (U) In addition to 13 STUNs published during the year, eight existing STUNs were completely revised.

[Excised]

c. (U) FLAPMA Language Training Assistance Visits (LAV). During calendar year 1984, four LTAVs were conducted to commands in Europe, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and CONUS.

d. (U) Assistance to FM[?] Marine Amphibious Units (MAU). From 01 January to 05 April, SCT [Excised] supported the 24th and 32nd MAUs, ashore in Beirut, Lebanon.

e. (U) Assistance to the Asian Radiotelephone (S/T) SIGINT Training Advisory Committee (STAC). From 25 to 30 November, two members of OPS-34 attended the Asian P/T STAC conference at Goodfellow Air Force Base. CTIC [Excised] represented the Director of the FLAPMA Office, and CTII Wolf represented DIRNAVSECGRUPAC in evaluating and recommending changes to the Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese P/T curriculua.

6. (U) SIGSEC (OPS-35)

a. (U) SIGSEC Support to [illegible] (OPS-351)

[Excised]

b. (U) Threat Assessment (OPS-352)

[Excised]

iii. (U) Continued updating NAVSECGRU Working Aide on space, land, AGI, and co[?]atants.

c. (U) CMS/Manual Code System ([??]-353)

i. (U) Conducted thirteen CMS visits throughout the year.

ii. (U) Participated in two CMS inspections.

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7. (U) Classic Paladin (OPS-36)

a. (U) During calendar year 1984, Classic Paladin personnel accrued a total of 5568 days deployed. Paladin airborne personnel amassed a total of 4679.3 flight hours during the year.

b. (U) Current enlisted billet structure was increased to 48.

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